# The New-York Times.

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## TERRIBLE TRAGEDIES.

### Murder and Suicide by a German School Teacher.

### A Guilty Love Culminates in a Double Tragedy.

### DARING ATTEMPT TO MURDER A BOY

### The Victim in a Dangerous Condition.

### Serious Affray in a Barroom—A Policeman Shot by a Rowdy.

A terrible tragedy occurred last evening in a house of assignation in the Fourteenth Ward, where a man killed his paramour and himself, both the man and the woman expiring soon after their admission to Bellevue Hospital.

It appears that a well dressed man was, during the past five months, in the frequent habit of visiting the house No. 69 Elizabeth-street, near Hester-street, kept by a Mrs. PAULINE BECK. He usually came on Saturday and engaged apartments for the following day. These visits usually occurred at intervals of from three to five weeks. On Sunday the man always came first, and opened the door for an unknown woman, who was always neatly dressed and closely veiled. The proprietress of the house had no knowledge of either of the parties, and was led to suppose that they came from Westchester County. She knew the man to be a German for he always spoke to her in that language. A short time since a female acquaintance informed her that the male visitor was a teacher in one of the public schools in Williamsburg and a married man. Like all the rest of her infamous trade Mrs. BECK gave herself no trouble about the identity of the visitors, content in the receipt of their custom.

A few weeks ago the man called at the house quite unexpectedly, and was given a rear room on the third floor. On New Year's afternoon he again called, and insisted upon seeing this rear room. Yesterday evening, about five o'clock, he entered the house, and was soon after joined by his female friend. For an hour and a half the house remained in quiet, which was at length broken by the detonation of a pistol, the report reaching the ears of the domestic, who at once notified her mistress of the alarming fact. As there were no other visitors in the house at the time, Mrs. BECK ran up stairs to the room, and finding it bolted, she demanded admission. Scarcely had she done so when a pistol was discharged a second time, which affrighted her, and she ran down into the street and called in officer MINNIE, of the Fourteenth Precinct, who happened to be patrolling his post in Elizabeth-street at the time.

The policeman at once entered the house, and in a loud tone demanded an entrance to the room, repeating the summons a second time, preparatory to forcing the door open. The door was opened in a slow and uncertain way by the woman, as she sat in a chair near by, and as the officer entered she exclaimed, "For God's sake, help me out of this, or I'll die!"

She was bleeding profusely from a bullet wound in the left temple, and her dark dress was dabbled in warm blood. Alongside of the bed, and stretched out on the floor, was the man, who was also bleeding from a similar wound on the right temple, about half an inch over the eye. In his right hand was tightly clenched a small-sized Smith & Wesson revolver, perfectly new, four barrels of which had been discharged. He was entirely insensible when examined. As soon as possible the officer procured a hack, and with the assistance of brother officers removed them to the Station House in Spring-street.

Captain EDWARD WALSH, commanding the precinct, then hurriedly examined the persons of both the man and the woman, and, finding them to be fatally wounded, at once directed Sergeant SAMUEL W. CHRISTIE and Officer MINNIE to convey them to Bellevue Hospital. The transfer was accomplished as rapidly as possible, but the woman expired a few minutes after admission to the institution. The house surgeon examined the man and pronounced his death inevitable. He died about 9 o'clock. The Sergeant found a love letter on the person of the female, from which it appeared her name was ANNIE MCNAMARA, and that her lover was one GEORGE BAUMAN. Miss MCNAMARA was a young woman, evidently possessing considerable personal attraction, and was judged to be a native of the United States, and about 24 years of age. BAUMAN, the murderer and suicide, was, as has been already stated, a native of Germany, 35 years of age.

The Police of the Fourteenth Ward ascertained that both were engaged as school teachers in the public schools in Brooklyn, E. D., though precisely in which institutions could not be learned. This is the sum and substance of the information gleaned by Captain WALSH's officers, and it will require another day to definitely ascertain the identity of the deceased.

The nature and circumstances that led to this double tragedy are, of course, matters of mere conjecture. The most plausible idea is that jealousy had a part in the emotions which actuated BAUMAN in murdering his paramour, and then committing suicide.

The writer visited the scene of the tragedy soon after the fact became known to the Police. The house is a neat brick one, and stands in a dark portion of the street, surrounded by dilapidated dwellings of wood and brick, and appeared a singular rendezvous for persons pretending to respectability. The room is small and cosily furnished, and the floor is covered with an oil cloth of ancient pattern. A small stove warmed the apartment. All traces of the bloody event had been already removed, the oilcloth being quite damp in two places. Mrs. BECK could give no further information than that she had afforded the Police, and treated the matter in a very light and heartless manner, though she expressed herself as regretful for the dead woman, and her miserable fate. The case will come under the hands of a Coroner to-day, when further developments will no doubt be made.

**Singular Attempt to Murder a Boy.**

While the Fourteenth Ward tragedy was receiving proper attention at the hands of the Police, a singular attempt was made in the Tenth Ward to murder a young boy. About 8 o'clock last evening, as GUSTAVUS BIESSEN, aged 14, and residing with his parents at No. 120 Chrystie-street, was approaching his residence, he was suddenly assaulted by RICHARD BOSSE, aged 25, and residing at No. 112 Chrystie-street, who thrust his thumb into the victim's mouth, and so held him helpless and unable to make an outcry. While in this painful position, the unfortunate boy was cruelly beaten on the head and face with some blunt instrument by BOSSE and a companion, named JOSEPH SLONG, aged 19, and also residing at No. 112 Chrystie-street. Young BIESSEN was so terribly wounded that he was soon rendered senseless. A citizen saw the assault committed, and arrested one of the ruffians, who at once broke away from him. The citizen then ran to the Station House in Eldridge-street for assistance, but Officer RYAN in the meantime succeeded in arresting both BOSSE and SLONG, who were locked up for the night. Their victim was removed to his home and placed under medical care, being reported in a very critical condition. No clue to the motive, except that of rowdyism, could be gained, as the prisoners declined to make any statement in explanation.

**The Reynolds Stabbing Affray—A Probable Murder.**

We have some further details of the felonious assault committed by PETER REYNOLDS, of No. 118 Mulberry-street, a notorious ruffian of the Fourteenth Ward. The fact was mentioned yesterday that REYNOLDS had on Saturday afternoon willfully quarrelled with PATRICK MUNDAY, of New-Jersey, and stabbed him in the right side, the lung being severed by the knife used by REYNOLDS. MUNDAY was removed to Bellevue Hospital, and the House Surgeon reported him yesterday as in a very critical condition, and expressed but slight hopes of his recovery. REYNOLDS, it appears, made some show of resistance when arrested, and as he and his brothers are notorious for their frequent assaults on Police officers, the patrolman having him in custody gave PETER a sound drubbing for his pains, causing the prisoner to present an awful appearance when arraigned before Justice HOGAN yesterday morning. The Magistrate sent for Mrs. MARY BARRETT, the sister of the wounded man, who made the necessary affadavit, and the prisoner was remanded without bail.

**A Terrible Barroom Battle.**

At an early hour yesterday morning PATSEY QUINN, *alias* "Paddy the Smasher," residing in Madison-street, and, until recently, proprietor of a liquor saloon near "Reddy the Blacksmith's" den in Chatham-square, entered JUDSON's saloon, at the corner of New Bowery and James-street, and acted in a disorderly manner. A quarrel soon occurred, and a general fight was the result, during which JAMES SULLIVAN, of No. 14 Roosevelt-street, was cut in seven places on the head and body with a knife in the hands of QUINN, who inflicted one or two very dangerous wounds. QUINN was also terribly handled by his opponents, and would probably have been beaten to death had not the Police put in a timely appearance. QUINN was subsequently committed by Justice HOGAN to await the result of SULLIVAN's wounds.

**A Police Officer Shot by Rowdies.**

At 6:45 o'clock last evening, while Officer SUTTON, of the Eighteenth Precinct, was patroling his post in Lexington-avenue, near Twenty-fifth street, he noticed three rowdies amusing themselves by the amiable occupation of ringing doorbells in that neighborhood, greatly to the annoyance of the residents. The officer at once made a dash and succeeded in arresting one of the scamps, starting with his prisoner for the Station House in Twenty-second-street. The companions of the man under arrest followed, and succeeded in approaching Officer SUTTON so closely as to enable one of them to discharge his pistol, the bullet taking effect in the neck, and inflicting a severe though, fortunately, not dangerous wound. The patrolman was, however, so startled by the receipt of the pistol ball, that he involuntarily released his prisoner, who, of course, took to his heels. The Police profess to have a clue to the gang, and anticipate an early capture.

**Daring Attempt at Highway Robbery.**

About 12:30 o'clock, as the writer was proceeding down town through Centre-street, near Grand street, he saw five ruffians assault two gentlemen who they chanced to meet. Without any provocation the gang seized the person of one of their victims, lured no doubt by his gold watch gain, which glistened in the gaslight, and attempted to take from him the watch, meanwhile beating him in the face and pulling his beard. An alarm was at once given and responded to by half a dozen policemen, though they unfortunately failed to make any arrests, as the villains scattered and escaped round a convenient corner. The assailed party declined to give his name, merely stating that he resided in Brooklyn. The whole occurrence scarcely occupied three minutes and was a most daring outrage.

**Brutal Assault Upon a Man and Woman.**

WILLIAM and JAMES FLETCHER were arraigned before Justice LEDWITH yesterday on a charge of having assaulted FRANK BASGEN, of No. 234 West Eighteenth-street, and ANNA ROOH, both of whom were dangerously stabbed in the side. As neither of the victims were able to prefer the complaint, an affidavit was made by Mrs. LOUISA BASGEN and medical certificates exhibited. Both of the prisoners were held to await the result of the wounds. JAMES FLETCHER was fully committed to answer a charge of assaulting Mrs. BASGEN.

**The Hayes Shooting Affray.**

Mr. ALEXANDER HAYES, of No. 218 East Twenty-seventh-street, who shot THOMAS MCCARTNEY, of No. 241 East Twenty-second-street, on Saturday, while resisting the rescue of a prisoner under arrest, was yesterday held to bail for trial by Justice LEDWITH, to answer the charge of felonious assault.

**Murder and Attempted Suicide in Bangor, Me.—The Triple Homicide at Sleepy Hollow—Intemperance and Jealousy Active.**

BANGOR, Me., Jan. 2.—A man named JOHN LAWRENCE to-day shot Mrs. ATWOOD four times with a revolver. The wounds will probably prove fatal. LAWRENCE afterwards cut his throat in a shocking manner, but the wounds are not considered dangerous. Rum and jealousy were the cause.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 1.—A terrible tragedy occurred at Sleepy Hollow, near Tarrytown, about 2 o'clock this afternoon. A man named V. W. BUCKHOUT shot his wife, a New-York merchant named ALFRED RANDALL, and a son of the latter named CHAS. RANDALL. Mrs. BUCKHOUT was shot through the temple; ALFRED RANDALL through the heart, and CHAS. RANDALL in the side. Mrs. BUCKHOUT and CHAS. RANDALL are dead. ALFRED RANDALL lies in a dangerous condition. BUCKHOUT gave himself up immediately after the occurrence, and was lodged in jail at White Plains. The cause of this appalling tragedy is unknown. Some persons ascribe it to jealousy on the part of the husband, while others believe that he is insane.

**The New Legal Tender Notes.**

*From the Washington Republican, Jan. 1.*

The new legal tender notes of the denomination of fives, twenties and fifties will be ready for general circulation the early part of next week. On Wednesday last Mr. JOHN GAVITT, the President of the American Bank Note Printing Company, and Mr. SHEPHERD, the President of the Mutual Bank Note Company, met Acting Assistant Secretary RICHARDSON, for the purpose of discussing and settling certain points of difference in the Government contract for printing legal tenders and fractional currency. It appears that Superintendent MCCARTEE, of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, has, for some time past, been endeavoring to get the Secretary to have the tinting of the face of the new series of legal tenders done at the Government Printing Bureau, which was met with the strongest opposition by the New-York Companies. Finally the Secretary being convinced that the Government would save at least $300,000 annually, he ordered that portion of the work to be hereafter executed at the Printing Bureau. The representative of the Bank Note Companies objected to this, and after arguing their contract claims were satisfied the Government had the right to dispose of this portion of the work. The argument was next turned upon the partiality shown the American Bank Note Company, and the discussion becoming somewhat personal, the Acting Secretary withdrew, saying that they might settle personal controversies among themselves—whereupon the dispute ended. As the matter stands the tinting will be done by the Government, and the conduct of the New-York Companies it is likely, will have the effect of transferring the entire work of printing both legal tender and fractional currency in this city.

## GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

### THE STORM.

**The Gale and Rain on the Hudson—The Hudson River Railroad Submerged and Washed Away at Various Points.**

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 2.—A heavy southeast rain storm prevailed all last night and the greater part of to-day. As a consequence, the flood tide is very full. Reports from the south state that the down track of the Hudson River Railroad is badly washed near Cruger's, so that no trains can pass over it. The storm to-night is clearing away, but the wind is blowing a gale from the southeast. It is feared that there is a freshet in the Upper Hudson. A heavy tide is expected to-night. Several steamboats have passed north.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 2—Midnight.—Later reports received from below state that the down track of the Hudson River Railroad, from Roy Hook to Peekskill drawbridge, is washed away, and that the up track is also very badly washed. The New-York express going north passed over slowly, but no more trains can go over it. Further north, between Garrison's and Fort Montgomery, about a hundred feet of the track is gone. Near Cruger's a schooner lies pounding against the track. At 10 o'clock P. M. the wind shifted to the southwest and is still blowing heavy. The ice is piled twenty-five feet high in the channel near Castleton, and the railroad track at Tivoli is covered with water. Six steamboats have gone north, and the *Norwich* is near Albany.

**Heavy Rain in the East.**

BANGOR, Me., Jan. 2.—A very heavy rain storm prevailed here all day.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 2.—A heavy rain storm prevailed here to-night.

BOSTON, Jan. 2.—A drenching southeasterly rain storm commenced last night and continues this evening.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 2.—The storm to-day weas very severe here, though no serious damage is yet reported. The Connecticut River is clear of ice, and steamers run regularly from this point to the Sound.

**The Gale in this City—Houses Blown Down—Trains Delayed—The Tempest Among the Telegraph Wires.**

The rain storm which prevailed during the greater part of the day yesterday was succeeded by a violent gale which did a great deal of damage in the vicinity of this City. The thermometer during the latter part of the day fell rapidly. At noon it marked 55 degrees and late in the evening the mercury was as low as 38 degrees. In this City no serious casualties are reported. A few signs were blown down and rotten limbs of trees amputated. The telegraph worked badly, and in some cases not at all.

The results of the storm in Brooklyn were not obtained last night in consequence of the disordered condition of the Police telegraph. A few instances, however, demonstrated the force of both the rain and terrific hurricane respectively. The fine new organ at St. Ann's Church on the Heights in some way had so succeeded in "wetting its whistles" that when the accomplished LORETZ endeavored to perform with his usual dexterity, the sounds given outwere as the gurgling of many waters or embarrassed streamlets—the grand organ had got under the weather and was utterly incapable of evoking a single orderly sound. So the service had to proceed minus the music.

Six frames of two-story houses, in Lynch-street, near Marcy-avenue, which had been very slimly braced by boards temporarily nailed outside, were blown down about 12 o'clock M. The damage amounted to about $150.

The three-story frame building in process of erection at the corner of Baltic and Nevins streets, owned by JAMES GRAY, was blown into a wreck. The damage is claimed to be about $1,500. The gale caused considerable damage in the City of Newark, several trees were blown down, and windows and skylights were broken in many places. The train which left Jersey City for Newark at 6:20 o'clock last evening was delayed for nearly two hours on account of the severe gale. Just before entering Bergen Cut it was discovered that a telegraph pole had been blown across the track. This was removed after half an hour's hard work, and the train again proceeded. In crossing the Newark Meadows the cars rocked so fearfully that they were in great danger of being blown off the track. Windows were broken through in many of the cars, and the lights were blown out in all of them. There were nearly 600 people on the train, and during the passage from West End to East Newark they were all in a state of terrible excitement. The passengers were unanimous in their praise of Mr. BRAGG, the conductor of the train, who by his coolness and prompt action in sending men ahead to look out for obstructions on the track, no doubt prevented a severe accident. The train arrived in Newark at 8 o'clock, having been nearly two hours accomplishing a distance of eight miles.

The storm worked damage in Hudson County, N. J. Those parts of the county most exposed suffered, of course, the most. In Jersey City a frame building at the corner of Prospect and North Seventh streets, was blown down. The building had recently been erected at an expense of $2,000. Four frame houses on the corner of Wayne and Marcellus streets, belonging to JAMES HARPER, were also blown down, entailing a loss of $6,000. A frame building, worth about $500, upon the flats, at Hoboken, suffered likewise. Several small buildings in West Hoboken were also leveled by the gale. The roof of a building on Clinton-street, in Hudson City, was much damaged. Some property upon the floor under the roof was wet by the rain, and considerably damaged. In Bergen City trees and fences were blown down, but no serious damage is reported.

A house on the Paterson Plank road, near Hoboken, owned by Mr. THOMAS HYATT, was blown down, causing a loss of $500. The frame of a barn in course of erection in Bramhall-avenue, Bergen, was dashed to pieces; loss about $300. In Hudson City, trees were uprooted, and one frame building, owned by Mr. HENRY REED, was thrown down. The ferry boats crossing the river weathered the gale with some difficulty, frequently dipping to the northeast until the waves dashed on the deck. The *New-Brunswick*, of the Cortlandt-street line, came into the slip at Cortland-street, at 7 o'clock, with a tremendous crash, smashing in the rails and sheds on the south side of the slip, and causing considerable damage.

### EMANCIPARION.

**Celebration of the Anniversary of the Proclamation—Resolutions Adopted at Nashville, Tenn.**

NASHVILLE, Jan. 2.—The colored people of Nashville yesterday celebrated the anniversary of the proclamation of freedom. After parading through the streets, they assembled in the Capitol and organized a convention. About 2,000 participated in the Convention. Letters from General HOWARD and others, excusing themselves from attending, were read. Several speeches were made, and resolutions adopted, expressing gratitude to Mr. LINCOLN for their freedom, thanking the army for their services, and the ante-war abolitionists for what they had done for them while in slavery; pledging themselves not to engage in rebellion or support those who do; expressing confidence in the President, Cabinet and Congress; declaring they know but two parties, Republican and Democratic; pledging support to the former; expressing the opinion that the present Legislature is hostile to their interests; approving the action of Congress in the case of Georgia; indorsing the resolutions of Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, offered in the Federal House of Representatives, looking to the reconstruction of Tennessee by placing her under military rule; and calling upon our Senators and Representatives to support the movement—this they regard as necessary under the present State Government, as they have no security for life and property. J. H. SUMNER and J. C. NAPIER were appointed a committee to bear the resolutions to Washington.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 2.—The various colored societies yesterday celebrated the anniversary of their emancipation, despite the snow and muddy condition of the streets.

### EUROPE.

**A Forecast of the French Cabinet—New Year's Day at the Tuileries—The London Press on the Alabama Correspondence.**

PARIS, Jan. 1.—It is certain that the new Ministry will be announced day after to-morrow. The *Journal Officiel* has not yet published a list of the appointments, but *La Liberté*, the organ of M. OLLIVIER, states to-day that the Ministry is constituted, and publishes the following as the announcement which will be officially promulgated on Monday:

Minister of Justice—M. EMILE OLLIVIER.

Minister of the Interior—M. CHEVAUDIER DE VALDROME.

Minister of Foreign Affairs—M. le Deputé GAUDIN.

Minister of Commerce—M. le Deputé COUVET.

Minister of Public Works—M. MAURICE RICHARD.

MM. MAGNE, BOURBEAU, CHASSELOUP, LAUBAT, LEBOEUF and RIGULT DE GENOUILLY will retain their positions.

M. BERTHEMY, the French Envoy at Washington, declined the portfolio of the Interior on account of his deficiency in oratory. Of the Ministry as thus given by *La Liberté*, four of the members are Senators and six are members of the Chamber of Deputies. M. GAUDIN, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, was formerly a Minister Plenipotentiary and also Councilor of State. CHEVAUDIER DE VALDROME, Minister of the Interior, was second Vice-President of the Corps Legislatif. All the others are well known in political circles.

PARIS, Jan. 1—6 P. M.—It is stated that the Emperor signed the decree confirming the new Ministry last night. To-day the Emperor received the Diplomatic Corps. In answer to the usual address, he returned his thanks and said that the presence of all the foreign representatives was a proof of the friendly relations existing between their respective Governments and France. He then conversed freely with the chiefs of the various legations.

MADRID, Jan. 1.—The *Imparcial*, referring to a recently-circulated contradiction of the report that the partisans of the Duke of MONTPENSIER and the Prince of ASTURIAS were working in conjunction, asserts that the denial is only applicable to certain persons, and not to the entire party. The reception of a note from the United States Government, threatening recognition of Cuba, is officially denied.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The *Spectator* commenting on recent diplomatic correspondence between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain, says that the notes of Mr. FISH are improvements on Mr. SEWARD's. His dispatches contain no buncombe or flourishes. Yet there is too much undignified and sentimental complaint, instead of close adherence to legal questions. The American case on the *Alabama* question is a strong one, and one in which all maritime powers are deeply interested, but Mr. FISH does not do it justice....The *Saturday Review*, referring to the *Alabama* dispute, says the Americans uniformly assume that a blockaded port is no port, yet they properly decline to interfere with their vessels running into blockaded ports of Cuba....The *Times* gravely predicts a prosperous commercial year, because midway between the troubles of 1866 and the period when a new inflation is sure, new American schemes are excluded from European markets by the action of the Judiciary and Legislature of New-York regarding Erie. Federal securities will lose their demand in Europe because of their advanced price....The Peabody trustees have purchased the hospital in Blackfriars Road as a site for a memorial hospital....The Paris correspondent of the *Globe*, commenting on the official denial of the censorship over the French cable, says all telegrams are received by the Minister of the Interior.

### THE PACIFIC COAST.

**Treasure for China—Celestials Returning Home—Austrian Treaties with South American States.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 1.—The steamer *China* sailed to-day for Hong Kong and Yokohama. She carried $693,000 in treasure, of which $645,000 was for Hong Kong, $10,000 for Shanghae and $38,000 for Yokohama. Her list of cabin passengers was small, but she had 450 Chinese in the steerage.....The weather to-day is clear and warm, and business is suspended....KARL VON SCHEERZER, the Austrian Commissioner, who concluded the recent treaties between Austria and Japan and China, sails for Gautemala and Panama on the steamer of Jan. 3. At the latter place he expects to meet the Austrian frigate *Dorau*, and will proceed to Peru, Chili, Uruguay and Buenos Ayres, with each of which he is instructed to negotiate treaties.

**The Remains of Mr. Peabody—The Conveying Squadron—Preparation for the Reception.**

BOSTON, Jan. 2.—Subsequent orders to Commander BLAKE, of the war steamer *Alaska*, directed that vessel to proceed to Portland with the *Terror*, to convoy the *Monarch*, with Mr. PEABODY's remains, into that port. The *Alaska* will afterwards proceed to the East Indies.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 2.—A committee from Salem visited Portland yesterday in relation to the reception of Mr. PEABODY's remains, but no new arrangements were made.

**Charity in Syracuse—The Hearts of the Poor Made Glad.**

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 1.—A grand barbecue was held here to-day, for the entertainment of the poor of Syracuse. It was provided by JOHN GREENWAY. Thousands of persons from the surrounding country came to town, and the streets have all day worn a holiday appearance. Clinton-square was packed with spectators, estimated at from 20,000 to 30,000 in number. Two whole beeves were roasted and another cut up raw and distributed to the poor, together with five thousand loaves of bread. The butchers and bakers of the city aided in the preparation. Several ex-Mayors and other prominent citizens, wearing white aprons, waited upon the crowds of applicants for food. The whole community seemed to take great interest in the affair.

**Fire in Hartford—Attempted Murder.**

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 2.—Fire broke out last night in a portion of SMITH, BOURN & Co's. harness and saddlery establishment. It was soon subdued by the Fire Department, though considerable damage was caused by water. The loss was fully covered by insurance....An Irishman named HENRY MCCABE attempted to kill his wife to-day. He cut her severely in the head with an ax as she was trying to escape from the house.

**Miscellaneous Telegrams.**

BOSTON, Jan. 2.—An unknown man, about 50 years of age, apparently intoxicated, walked off an East Boston ferry boat last evening and was drowned.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 2.—General GEORGE F. SHEPLEY took the oath of office yesterday as United States Circuit Judge.

BUFFALO, Jan. 2.—The weather is still remarkably warm and it is raining slightly. The barometer to-day has fallen to a point lower than has been known in fifteen years.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 2.—At noon on Saturday, Constable PRATT, of Meriden, while walking on the railroad track in that place, was run over by a switch engine and received injuries from which he died in two hours. He was deaf and did not hear the whistle.

## WASHINGTON.

**The Gold Sales and Bond Purchases for January—Investigation of the Great Gold Conspiracy—Marine Hospitals—The French Cable and the French Government.**

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The orders of the Secretary of the Treasury for gold sales and bond purchases for the month of January, given to-night, show that he will continue his policy in a modified shape, the sales of gold authorized being but $4,000,000, against $10,000,000 in December, and the purchase of bonds but $8,000,000 against $11,000,000 last month. The large amount disbursed for interest and the reduction of the gold balance in the Treasury, as well as the condition of the market, have doubtless induced the modified action of the Secretary, which, however, is changed only in amount, not in principle.

THE GOLD RING CONSPIRACY.

The Sub-Committee of the Banking and Currency Committee, consisting of Messrs. GARFIELD, COBURN and COX, who were appointed to investigate the New-York gold ring conspiracy, will meet in that City to-morrow, and proceed in the examination of witnesses under the orders of the House. They will endeavor to close the examination this week.

THE STANTON FUND.

Senator CHANDLER, who has been absent in New-York and Philadelphia to urge measures for the fund for the family of Mr. STANTON, has returned, and reports gratifying success in both cities. There is every prospect that the object will be fully accomplished at a very early day.

MARINE HOSPITALS.

Among the important bills before the House Committee on Commerce is one in relation to the management of the Marine Hospitals, on which action will probably be had at an early period of the session. It appears that these establishments are conducted on a very loose system, and it is alleged that large sums of money are annually wasted in these establishments for want of proper supervision. A bill providing for their reorganization passed the Senate last session, but failed to receive the legislative sanction of the House. The measure in question provided for the appointment of an officer to take charge of all the Marine Hospitals, to be responsible to the Secretary of the Treasury, and the bill now before the House has a similar provision.

*Dispatches to the Associated Press.*

NEW YEAR'S DAY.

It is the subject of comment that the New Year's receptions were not only more numerous, but that considerably less of spirituous liquors was furnished than heretofore, coffee and chocolate being substituted. The effect of this was seen in the good order everywhere prevalent, without a diminution of the general enjoyment.

THE FRENCH CABLE.

The French Cable Company have put out a vague card, which a careless reader may possibly take to be a denial of the statement in the President's Message that their concession contains the very objectionable feature of subjecting all messages to the scrutiny and control of the French Government. In reality it makes no such denial, nor could the Company deny the President's charge, since the sixth article of the concession is in the following language:

"The Government reserves to itself the right of establishing, at the expense of the *concessionaires*, such control over the service of the line as it may judge convenient for this purpose. The service of the line shall have its office in one of the rooms belonging to the telegraph office of Brest, the rent of which shall be repaid to the State by the *concessionaires*; the clerks of the telegraph office of the State shall be indispensable intermediaries between the public and the agent of the *concessionaires* in the transmission of messages. The messages received by cable shall be immediately handed to them, and be delivered through their agency. The messages to be transmitted by the cable shall in like manner be lodged with them and handed by them to the agents of the *concessionaires*."

JANUARY GOLD SALES.

The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the Assistant Treasurer at New-York to continue the sale of one million of gold and the purchase of one million of bonds on alternate weeks through the month of January on account of the Sinking Fund; also, to sell one million of gold and purchase two millions of bonds on alternate weeks, and alternating with the sales and purchases on account of the Sinking Fund, for the special fund. The result for the month is the sale of four millions of gold and the purchase of six millions bonds on both accounts. He has also authorized the Assistant Treasurer to anticipate the interest coupons, payable in sixty days from presentation, upon a rebate of interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

SOCIAL LIFE AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The President will hold his first public reception on Thursday, the 13th inst., between the hours of 8 and 10 P. M. Due notice of his subsequent receptions will be given through the Press. Mrs. GRANT's receptions will commence on the 11th inst., and be held every Tuesday during the season, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M.

**Close of the Holiday Recess—Reassembling of Congress—The War on Commissioner Wells—Some Facts for the Extreme Tariff Men to Consider—The Post Office Department and the Steamship Lines.**

*From Our Regular Correspondent.*

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 1, 1870.

The holiday recess for the Departments closes to-night, and all those who have business pending are thankful. Not that the respite from labor is begrudged by any one to worthy clerks and officials, but that under the system of rigid economy now instituted some of the Bureaus are so short-handed that the work is put behind-hand so far by the week of half-holiday, that much inconvenience and some injustice must result.

THE CONGRESSIONAL RECESS.

Congress, however, is more extravagant than the Departments. It takes a week longer, and its holiday is not necessitated, either, by any necessity for relaxation. But I suppose it may be extenuated on the ground that the public business is not ready. When the hot days of July come they will wish that a little more labor had been accomplished earlier in the session. It is doubtful if any really necessary measure will be ready for action before the last of the present month. The Ways and Means will resume their sessions on Wednesday next, and go on with the tariff.

MR. WELLS' REVENUE REPORT.

*Apropos* of the Ways and Means, I learn that it is the intention of some of the extreme protectionists on that Committee to insist on smothering the report of Special Commissioner WELLS. Their hostility is very bitter, but I think the House will scarcely permit it to take that shape. Several members of Congress have stated that they never had so many inquiries for any single document as for this last report. As yet they cannot supply the demand, because none have been ordered printed. Some of the extremists are even considering the expediency of driving the Commissioner from the Republican Party, and of arraying both the Administration and the party against his views. In view of this fact it may be well to look ahead and see what, in a political sense, would be the issue of such a course. Some indication of this may be found by observing the reception which the recent report of the Commissioner has experienced from the various leading Republican journals of the country, and the extent to which the Commissioner's proposals for reductions in the tariff have been accepted by them. An examination of the files of some of the leading journals of the country shows that the report and the views of the Special Commissioner in respect to tariff and internal revenue reform have received a general but unmistakably favorable indorsement from the following Republican or commercial papers: The Boston *Journal*, Boston *Herald*, Boston *Commercial Bulletin*; Springfield *Republican*; Hartford *Courant*; New-York TIMES, *Post Mail, Commercial Advertiser, Nation, Economist, Harper's Weekly*; Albany *Journal*; Troy *Times*; Buffalo *Commercial*; Cincinnati *Gazette*, *Commercial*; Chicago *Tribune*; St. Louis *Democrat*. In addition to these the Democratic Press almost universally indorse the tariff views of the Commissioner, as do almost without exception the country Press of Ohio, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri and Minnesota. In all New-England, moreover, there is scarcely a single Republican paper that has come out squarely in opposition to the views of the Commissioner in respect to revenue reform. Now these facts are very significant, and indicate very clearly where the line in the Republican Party is to be drawn in case opposition to the tariff views of Mr. WELLS is to be made a party view. The best writers and thinkers, as well as nearly all the young blood of the country, are on the side of the Special Commissioner; and to provoke the active political opposition of this section of the party would no doubt entirely change the complexion of the next House of Representatives. It is well, therefore, to consider, in view of the free fight which is threatened over the Special Commissioner at the reassembling of Congress, who it is that is likely in the long run to come out ahead, and who, in the kicking-out process, will most likely find themselves on the doorsteps. If the high tariff advocates can stand this warfare, the Commissioner and his supporters certainly can.

THE OCEAN MAIL SERVICE.

There are one or two facts concerning the recent disagreement between the Post Office Department and the ocean steamship lines which deserve to be stated. It is true that the official notice of the rates of the new treaty was not served until the 23d December, but the companies, nevertheless, knew what those rates were. Mr. DALE, of the Inman line, had, at his own request, been informed more than a month before what the new rate would be, if the treaty was concluded. He was spokesman, apparently, for the carrying lines, and they are quite as chargeable with delinquency in neglecting to inform the Department that they should refuse the mails at the proposed rates as the Department is in not having given them earlier notice. The Postmaster-General could grant no better terms, even if every ocean steamer afloat refused the mails. The action of the companies, if it had succeeded, would have had no other effect than to have caused the Government great additional expense, and to have prevented, for the time being, the establishment of cheap ocean postage. As to the statement of concert of action among the companies with the evident design of embarrassing the Department, it is said by the Postmaster-General that the letters declining the mails from the several lines are identical in language as well as object. This is the view taken at the Department, and these are some of the facts by which it is sustained.

CYMON.

## ALBANY.

**The Forthcoming Legislature—The Governor's Message—Arrival of Members—The Contest for Speaker—Character of the New Legislature, &c., &c.**

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

ALBANY, Sunday, Jan. 2, 1870.

For the first time, almost in a generation, the State Capitol is to witness, on Tuesday next, the assembling of a Legislature composed of a clear working majority of Democrats in both Houses, backed up by a Governor and an entire Cabinet of State officers of the same political faith. There are Democrats who are well nigh intoxicated with this new and unaccustomed turn in the wheel of fortune, who proclaim it as the consummation of that great "reaction" which they have prophecied for so many years, and who are loud-mouthed in their demands that the Democracy shall signalize its advent to power by undoing pretty much all their opponents have done in the way of legislation for the past twenty years, and by rooting up and smashing things generally. But the wiser men of the party are shrewd enough to understand that the restoration of the Democracy to power in this State at the last election was more accidental than intentional on the part of the people, and that the chances of a repetition of the accident next year are about the same as the probabilities that lightning will strike twice in one place. They know very well that the State of New-York is thoroughly and overwhelmingly Republican in sentiment, and that it was only through temporary divisions among their opponents in certain localities that they were enabled to carry either branch of the Legislature. Even their Governor holds his seat by a tenure which a large portion of the people believe to have no better foundation than successful frauds upon the ballot box and illegal naturalization papers. They are, therefore, inclined to counsel moderation in the measures to be pressed by the Democracy before the coming Legislature, and to leave behind them a record that shall conciliate the people and inveigle them into again trusting them with power. Even in New-York City, where the loudest complaints are made against Republican legislation, it is doubtful whether the Democratic iconoclasts, who constitute the rank and file of the party, will be permitted to witness such a wholesale demolition of Republican idols—such a radical uprooting of "Radical" legislation—as they hope for, and have been led to expect. The New-York delegation are already divided as to the course to be pursued with regard to the much talked of Republican "Commissions" for that City. Some wish to abolish them altogether, others wish to abolish a portion and retain the rest; and if any or all are retained, they then disagree as to whether the heads of the Commissions shall be elected by the people, or appointed by the Governor, or the Mayor. They all find it a much easier thing to tear down than to build up. One thing, however, may be taken for granted: the Commissions will be so changed, or remodeled, as to throw into the hands of the Democracy (the Tammany Hall portion) all the patronage which they do not already possess.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Governor HOFFMAN has completed his message to the Legislature, which will be forwarded to New-York to-morrow night. It is a document of about the same length as that of last year, and as the Governor is said to belong to the moderate class of Democrats, it will probably exhibit moderation in its recommendations. Having been Mayor of New-York, and as such a constant complainer of the restrictions of power and patronage now held by that office, he cannot do less than to advise the Legislature, in remodeling the Government of the Metropolis, to invest the Mayoralty with largely increased authority, and to make the Chief Magistrate, in fact as in name, the head of municipal government and responsible for its administration. He will recommend a modification of the Excise law to suit the Germans, who are under the delusion that he is one of their countrymen, and who, but for the name of HOFFMAN, and the restrictions on lager, would be in danger of voting the Republican ticket. Reform in the management of the State Prisons and of the canals will be prominent features of the message, and economy and diminished taxes will be set forth as a cardinal doctrine of the Democratic faith. No allusion will be made to the New-York Court House, lest Democratic practice might be seen to conflict with Democratic theory. On the subject of annulling the ratification by the last Legislature of the Fifteenth Amendment, the Governor will maintain a discreet silence. He is too good a lawyer to believe that such a thing can be done, or that it would be valid if done, and he has too much sense to aid in making his party ridiculous.

ARRIVAL OF MEMBERS—THE SPEAKERSHIP.

A score or more members of the new Legislature are now here, but most of them will not arrive before to-morrow afternoon. The New-York delegation came up on a special train to-day, and are voluble in their championship of the claims of HITCHMAN for Speaker. They are trying to create the impression that the thing is settled, and that there is really going to be no contest; but their early arrival on the ground, in order to capture and buttonhole the newcomers as soon as they make their appearance, shows that they anticipate more opposition than they pretend. JACOBS, of Kings, is the most formidable, if not the only, rival of HITCHMAN for the post, and is said to have made a thorough canvass of the country members with, what he deems, a favorable result. Both candidates are backed by the unanimous vote of their county delegations, and the battle appears to be waged on the respective claims of New-York and Kings. The Brooklyn Democracy accuse New-York of wishing to gobble up everything, and they ask the rural Democrats to come to their rescue and make common cause with them against the Tammany man, lest at some future time they find themselves gobbled up. It is reported that Governor HOFFMAN, without taking sides for or against either candidate, would prefer that the Speaker should not be chosen from the New-York delegation. The canvass will be held to-morrow evening, when the question will be decided one way or the other, and, whichever way, will make very little difference to the Republicans, as either candidate would make a very acceptable Speaker to them in their inability to elect one of their own party. ARMSTRONG, the Clerk of the last Democratic assembly, (1868,) will be renominated for that office, and WAKEMAN, of the *World*, will be the Stenographer. It is also settled that CALKINS, of the *World*, will be Secretary of the Senate.

The Republicans will likewise hold their caucus for Speaker and Clerk to-morrow evening, when some one of the many excellent members elected to the present Assembly will receive the compliment of a nomination. As it will be only a compliment, there is no great strife for the barren honor, and the choice may fall on either of the following gentlemen: SELKREG, of Tompkins; HUSTED, of Westchester; WHITE, of New-York; ALVORD, of Onondaga; LITTLEJOHN, of Oswego, or GLEASON, of St. Lawrence.

COMPOSITION OF THE NEW LEGISLATURE.

The incoming legislature will be composed of an unusually large number of members who have had previous legislative experience. Out of the 128 members of the Assembly, sixty, or nearly one-half, have served previously—some of them for three, four, or more terms. Of these sixty, nineteen are Republicans and forty-one Democrats—the total number of members being seventy-two Democrats to fifty-six Republicans. Although the Republican Party is in a minority of sixteen in the Assembly, yet it has reason to feel proud of the character, standing and ability of its representatives as a whole. The party has not been so ably represented for years as now. With one or two exceptions, all the thieves who disgraced the last Legislature have been weeded out, and honest men returned to Albany in their places. If their confederates—the thieving Democrats of the last Legislature—had been treated in the same way by their party, we might hope for an improvement over last year; but unfortunately, as a general thing, the Democracy returned the thieves and threw overboard the honest men. But they have got to shoulder the responsibility this year, which may have the effect to improve their morals.

The new Senate will be composed of eighteen Democrats and fourteen Republicans, and of the whole number twenty-one have been previously members of that body. FOLGER's ability and power as a debater will be missed from the Republican side of the new Senate; but PARKER, of St. Lawrence; KENNEDY, of Onondaga; CHAPMAN, of Broome; THAYER, of Rensselaer, and others, are retained, and will be amply able to cope with any Democrat of that body—especially since their ablest man of last year, NICHOLS, is among the missing. With these men in the Senate, and such able and experienced parliamentarians as LITTLEJOHN, ALVORD, SELKREG, HUSTED, WHITE, GLEASON and others in the Assembly, the Republicans will be able to more than make up in talent what they lack in numbers.

**The Senators and Members of the Assembly.**

*From the Albany Argus.*

Of the Senators elected, sixteen, or just one-half, were members of the Senate of 1868-9, to-wit: Senators Pierce, Murphy, Tweed, Norton, Creamer, Bradley, Genet, Cauldwell, Graham, Banks, Hubbard, Thayer, Parker, Kennedy, Chapman and Folger, all Democrats except the five last named, all the Democratic Senators, with four exceptions, having been returned to the new Senate. Senator Folger's place is to be filled at a special election called by the Governor for the 28th inst., leaving but four of the Republicans of the last Senate in the next.

Senator Blood has seen service in both Houses of the Legislature, and represented his present district in the Senate of 1860 and 1861.

Senators Sandford and Lord served together in the Assembly of 1867, and the latter also held a seat in that body in 1858.

Senator Woodin served one term in the Assembly of 1855, and Senator Brand in 1862 and 1863.

Senator Hardenbergh was elected and served as one of the delegates at large in the Constitutional Convention; and Senator Morgan is the present Mayor of the city of Poughkeepsie.

Forty-four of the members of the last Assembly have been reëlected (including Hon. John Decker, who was elected to the last Assembly, and unseated after the expiration of the 100 days,) to-wit: Messrs. Tighe, of Albany; Ely, of Broome; Bemus, of Chatauqua; Patrick, of Chemung; Sturgis, of Columbia; Bamler, of Erie; Walker, of Genesee; Dimmick and Butterfield, of Jefferson; Clark, Cullen, O'Keefe, Mosely and Jacobs, of Kings; Kilham, of Madison; Wright, of Monroe; M. C. Murphy, Burns, Cavanagh, Mitchell, Campbell, Nachtmann, Bergen, Frear, Irving, Plunkitt, Kiernan, and Hitchman, of New-York City; Ray, of Ontario; Lyon, of Orange; Horton, of Putnam; Pearsall, of Queens; Flagg, of Rensselaer; Gleason and Palmer, of St. Lawrence; LaMoree, of Sullivan; Selkreg, of Tompkins; Flynn and Hasbrouck, of Ulster; Baker, of Washington; Lawrence and Husted, of Westchester; and Hull, of Wyoming; of whom thirty are Democrats and fourteen Republicans.

Mr. Allaben, of Delaware, held a seat in the Assembly in 1840, and with Mr. Fields, of New-York, served as Senator in 1864 and 1865. Mr. Fields also served in the Assembly in 1863.

Mr. Jones, of Kings, served in the Assembly in 1860 and 1868, and Mr. Maddox of the same county in 1862.

Messrs. Blair and Murphy, of New-York, served in 1867; Mr. Brown, of the same county, in 1852, and Mr. White in 1850.

Mr. Parker, of Oswego, and Mr. Deming, of Tioga, served in the Assembly of 1866.

Mr. Snow, of Otsego, held a seat in the Assembly in 1844, and Mr. Young, of the same county, in 1864.

Mr. Steele, of Seneca, served in 1852, and Mr. Coon, of Schuyler, was elected, from that part of the county taken from Tompkins County, to the Assembly of 1856.

Mr. Alvord, of Onondaga, has served four terms in the Assembly, twice as Speaker, and presided over the Senate as Lieutenant-Governor two years.

Mr. Littlejohn has served nine terms in the Assembly—five times as Speaker—and one term in Congress.

Mr. Hitchman served as Speaker of the Assembly of 1868.

Altogether, therefore, sixty members, forty Democrats and twenty Republicans, or nearly one-half of the House, have seen previous service. Some of them, like Messrs. Frear, Gleason, Jacobs, M. C. Murphy, Irving and Selkreg, for three or four terms successively.

Messrs. Bamler, Bemus, Bergen, Burns, Campbell, Decker, Flagg, Hasbrouck, Hitchman, Kiernan, Palmer and Ray now enter upon their third terms of successive service.

The Legislature of 1869 convened Jan. 5 and adjourned May 10, being the longest continuous session since the year 1847, and exceeding the session of 1868 by four days.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 2.—A man named JAMES MULLEN jumped out of a window in this city on New Year's night and was instantly killed. A man named PETER REYNOLDS was accidentally killed on New Year's Day in East Albany, Rensselaer County. He was struck on the head by a pole.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HISTORY OF AMERICAN SOCIALISMS. By John Humphrey Noyes. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1870.

Few books more interesting than this have been published in this country. Socialism, indeed, under its various names and shifting aspects, is one of the subjects that seem almost as attractive to those who sympathize with as to those who oppose it, and Mr. Noyes' history has the advantage of dealing in a vigorous and lucid style with what is itself of intrinsic interest. As some of our readers may not know, the author is the founder of the celebrated Oneida Community. He was born at Brattleboro', Vt., in 1811; went through an academical course, studied law and divinity at Andover and New-Haven; was greatly affected by what was known as the Finney Revival, in 1831; studied the Bible with much anxiety, which, with the instructions of teachers in whom he had confidence, "soon landed him in a new experience and new views of the way of salvation, which took the name of Perfectionism," in February, 1834. The next twelve years he passed in studying and teaching salvation from sin. Relatives and others who sympathized with his teachings gradually gathered around him. When the Fourier excitement arose, this infant community observed it from afar and read the *Harbinger* and the *Present*, and watched the movement with interest, but retained "their position as simple believers in Christianity," and steadfastly criticised Fourierism. They acknowledged receiving a great impulse from Brook Farm; and the Oneida Community, in Mr. Noyes' words, really issued from a conjunction between the revivalism of Orthodoxy and the socialism of Unitarianism. After the fire at Brook Farm and the subsequent breaking up of that community, the Oneida Society seems to have been ushered into strong and abiding life, and to have taken the first steps toward that flourishing material condition that distinguishes it at this day.

We mention these facts as preliminary to an examination of Mr. Noyes' book, chiefly because they throw strong light upon the spirit if not on the method of treatment of its author. The failure of other similar communities Mr. Noyes attributes to the absence of the religious element in their theory and practice: the success of the Oneida Community he attributes to the presence and recognition of that element. Undoubtedly the logic of facts to a certain extent is on his side, and it is natural he should give a favorable account of the society of which he was the parent and is still the chief. Mr. Noyes has been largely indebted, in the preparation of his history, to the hitherto unpublished collection of a Scotchman named A. J. Macdonald, who intended to make a book much like the one in hand. Macdonald was a printer and a disciple of Owen's, who came to this country somewhere about 1840. In our author's words, "he gathered a huge mass of materials, wrote his preface and then died in New-York of the cholera." His manuscript described sixty-nine associative experiments, beginning with Brook Farm and ending with the Shakers, and contained notices of prominent Socialists, such as Owen, Fourier, Frances Wright and others. Mr. Noyes has made use of these data, but there is plenty of evidence that, at least in a literary and intellectual point of view, he is much better fitted to be the historian of American Socialism than was Macdonald.

The first definite and considerable Socialist experiment in this country was the celebrated one made under the auspices of Robert Owen, at New-Harmony. There was a family of 900 souls, settled on a farm of 30,000 acres. The attempt failed, as did several smaller imitations of it. But the son of the projector, Robert Dale Owen, and that remarkable woman, Frances Wright, traveled up and down the country, speaking and writing and keeping alive the agitation. This was the first great wave of communism. The second came later, in 1842, when Albert Brisbane appeared as what Mr. Noyes calls "a cosmopolitan apostle" of the Fourier movement, while the New-York *Tribune* was its organ. The two waves, or movements, called respectively by our author Owenism and Fourierism, are not, as he says, to be thought of as heterogeneous and separate. "Their partisans maintained theoretical opposition to each other; but, after all, the main idea of both was *the enlargement of home—the extension of family union beyond the little man-and-wife circle to large corporations.*" However either or both may have failed, and whether that failure be temporary or permanent, their influence is still felt, and will continue to be felt.

> "As a man who has passed through a series of passional excitements is never the same being afterward, so we insist that these socialistic paroxysms have changed the heart of the nation, and that a yearning toward social reconstruction has become a part of the continuous, permanent, inner experience of the American people. The communities and phalanxes died almost as soon as they were born, and are now almost forgotten. But the spirit of socialism remains in the life of the nation. It was discouraged and cast down by the failures of 1828 and 1846, and thus it learned salutary caution and self-control. But it lives still, as a hope watching for the morning, in thousands and perhaps millions who never took part in any of the experiments, and who are neither Owenites nor Fourierites, but simply socialists without theory—believers in the possibility of a scientific and heavenly reconstruction of society."

Mr. Noyes points out the difference between the Owenites and Fourierites—the Revivalists and Socialists—the Bible men and the Liberals or Infidels—with remarkable discrimination and vigor. It is difficult to convey an intelligible impression in a few paragraphs of what is given in many pages. We may say, however, that Mr. Noyes thinks the Revivalists and Socialists were, in truth, reciprocally necessary to each other, and that each failed for want of the knowledge of this fact and the practice that should have flowed from it. "The Revivalists failed for want of regeneration of society, and the Socialists failed for want of regeneration of the heart." The moan of Macdonald was that, after seeing the stern reality of the experiments, he lost hope and was obliged to confess that he had "imagined mankind better than they are." This was the final confession of the leaders in the associative experiments generally, from Owen to the last of the Fourierites; and this confession means that Socialism needed for its complement regeneration of the heart,—and behold, this is Revivalism!

As a practical corollary to the Socialistic problem, and also as a specimen of Macdonald's manner, we quote his remarks on the failure of the experiment of Owen, whose ardent disciple the Scotchman had ever been:

> "Mr. Owen said he wanted honesty of purpose and he got dishonesty. He wanted temperance, and instead, he was continually troubled with the intemperate. He wanted industry, and he found idleness. He wanted cleanliness, and he found dirt. He wanted carefulness and he found waste. He wanted to find desire for knowledge, but he found apathy. He wanted the principles of the formation of character understood, and he found them misunderstood. He wanted these good qualities combined in one and all the individuals of the community, but he could not find them; neither could he find those who were self-sacrificing and enduring enough to prepare and educate their children to possess these qualities. Thus it was proved that his principles were either entirely erroneous, or much in advance of the age in which he promulgated them. He seems to have forgotten that if one and all the thousand persons assembled there had possessed the qualities which he wished them to possess, there would have been no necessity for his vain exertions to form a community; because there would of necessity be brotherly love, charity, industry and plenty. We want no more than these; and if this is the material to form communities of, and we cannot find it, we cannot form communities; and if we cannot find parents who are ready and willing to educate their children to give them these qualities for a community life, then what hope is there of communism in the future?"

This passage, profoundly significant as it is of the frequent width of the gulf between theory and practice, renders much that follows it in this curious volume clear and intelligible. The reader will here find, for example, massed together many familiar names—names that have since become famous in literature, art, journalism, politics—of men who gave their early energy and enthusiasm to the support of Socialism, and who placed on record their convictions that the movements which they then assisted to bring about were destined to produce effects as immediate and permanent as they were economically sound and morally right. We have no reason to doubt their sincerity; but the practical abandonment by these once reformers of the doctrines they formerly so vehemently professed argues that their experience had taught them wisdom, and that the knowledge of human nature denied in youth had been attained by them in maturer years. There is nothing in this of which to be ashamed. On the contrary, the spirit of self-sacrifice which led clever young men who had been entirely obscure before to make themselves conspicuous in a movement which many people thought ridiculous and most people looked to see that worst thing in American eyes, a failure, was no doubt commendable in a high degree; and their subsequent defection, when no further advantage could accrue from adhering to the declining cause, was no doubt as creditable to their discretion as their previous action had been to their moral courage.

Whatever may have been the motives of individuals who have espoused or fallen away from these peculiar doctrines, and however prejudice may have been excited against them by certain not necessarily inseparable adjuncts, it is idle to deny that the associative principle correctly applied must be wise and profitable. Every corporation and joint stock company bears witness to this, and the only question is as to how far the same plan can be utilized so as to benefit greater numbers and to include a greater number of enterprises. The fact that in attempting this on a greater or lesser scale, infringements have been made on subsisting domestic relations, and that much violent prejudice has thereby been engendered, does not of necessity vitiate the force of the industrial laws whose recognition constitutes the basis of such societies. No questions call more imperatively for candid examination than those whose true meaning has been obscured by adventitious issues. We do not know that we should do any good by following Mr. Noyes into his exceedingly eloquent and able—but, as it seems to us, lamentably mistaken defence of the peculiar system that constitutes the most striking characteristic of the community over which he presides. Those who sympathize with him will hardly be alienated by opposing arguments, and those who do not, require no counteracting panacea. It may be observed, however, that if we were to suppose modern society to be framed like the Oneida Community, and some reformer were to propose the actually existing monogamic system by way of change, most of Mr. Noyes' reasonings would be still more convincing in favor of it than they now are in behalf of the existing Oneida system. Mr. Locke's saying would moreover be no less applicable to such a hypothetical state of things than it now is—that error is not the better for being common, nor truth the worse for having lain neglected.

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THE ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF RELIGIOUS BELIEF. By S. Baring-Gould, M. A., author of "Curious Myths of the Middle Ages," &c. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

Much attention has been bestowed on this book in England, and now that it is reprinted here, we shall no doubt hear it amply discussed among ourselves. It is well calculated to provoke such discussion, for its interest is universal, and its handling is original. The attempt to describe the various human religions from what is termed a philosophic point of view—the describer meanwhile wishing to be understood as disclaiming prejudice in favor of or against any one form of religion—is, we believe, quite novel. Volney, indeed, professed to be a philosopher; but his prejudice seemed tolerably impartial against all religions. Rev. Mr. Alger wrote his *History of the Doctrine of Future Life*, in a spirit of remarkable fairness; yet his predilection in favor of a particular form of belief was constantly, and, remembering him to be a minister of the Gospel, properly conspicuous throughout his work. Mr. Baring-Gould resembles neither Volney nor Alger. He wishes us to regard him as absolutely free from the bias of either, and we are bound to admit that his context warrants us in doing so. The volume in hand deals with Heathenism and Mosaism. Another volume is promised which will deal with Christianity. The author observes in his preface that he has studied his subject and thought over it for many years. Having once determined, on purely positive grounds, to determine the religious instincts of humanity, he begins at the beginning with a physiological view of man's nature and capacities. As a preliminary, the reader is requested to bear in mind, (1,) that the existence of a God is not assumed; (2,) that the truth of revelation is not assumed; (3,) that hypothesis has been avoided, and the argument based on demonstration. What we have already written, standing alone, might create impressions which to many readers would be very unfavorable. It seems proper, therefore, to add that the author regards these provisions as essential to the unity of his design. That he is a firm believer in the immortality of the soul appears to us unmistakable. (See pp. 81-83, *et seq.*) Nor does his non-assumption of the existence of Deity imply disbelief therein. The following singular passage (p. 112) is not the only one that implies the contrary: "The original idea of God was vague, but it was more true than those countless vagaries of human thought which peopled heaven and earth with innumerable deities, and worshiped the same under different names. The fire of the conception of the Deity having kindled in the breast of man, exploded into terminology, coruscated in fable, and strewed the globe with sparks of truth and ashes of superstition." Mr. Gould, like many of the most celebrated of contemporary writers, gives much attention to sweeping generalizations, and the detection of plausible analogies. He finds amid all the external diversities of political and religious systems, radical affinities and unity of causes. "Thus," he says, "out of love to a mother, the Feejee eats her, and the European erects a mausoleum. The sentiment is the same, but the mode of exhibition is different." Some of his statements concerning the tendency of civilization and social leveling to destroy individuality, without being altogether fresh in substance, are strikingly put as regards style. The whole work, indeed, is very interesting reading. It is not necessary to agree with the author in his conclusions in order to enjoy the skill, learning and originality which he exhibits in reaching them. *The Origin and Development of Religious Belief* is without doubt one of the most able and fascinating books of the day; yet we should not recommend its perusal to any who are unable or unwilling to look in the face of theories or arguments of a character sometimes perhaps too daring in relation to the momentous question of man's origin and destiny.

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SUSAN FIELDING. By Mrs. Annie Edwards. New-York: Sheldon & Co.

This is one of the books that show the author to be a very clever person, without containing any indication whatever of that which, sometimes manifesting itself in the most irregular and uncouth forms, is yet instantly recognized as genius. But the books, like the conversation of people of mere talent, are sometimes more entertaining than those of profound and original thinkers, and *Susan Fielding* is a case in point. If it has not the impressive tone of a mind that is working out a lofty ideal, it has the sparkle of a satire that is not bitter, the ease of a familiarity that is not intrusive. The story is slight, just such a tangle as the conflicting interests of worldly people coil themselves into every day, and the treatment is modern and realistic. The characters are manifestly drawn from the author's observation of life, and their actions result from her experience of it. But the tale is none the less amusing on that account, but rather more so, since a clever description of things seen is better than a transcription of faint imaginings.

Susan Fielding names the book, but Portia French fills, animates and is its real heroine. Portia is the child of broken-down, worldly, dissipated parents, and inherits their *blasé* temperaments. She is born old, with the irresistible love of excitement and the weary incapacity for enjoyment of her mother, and the reckless despair of her father strong within her. When she is six years old her father dies, and she grows up in her grandfather's house under the care of her Aunt Jemima, who is the embodiment of loving kindness and simplicity, and who plays the part of a hen with the duckling to her callous, intractable, handsome niece. The love of excitement, which is the master passion of the girl's life, finds its chief outlet in flirtation, and the artistic and, as it were, abstract pleasure, she takes in the subjugation of her victims is well described. She has that love of dramatizing her feelings, of half acting from within and half regarding from without the situation in which she is placed, which is so strong in incomplete natures. To her life is blank unless the stage is set for her and she is filling such a scene, for instance, as the following:

> "Portia took off her hat and sauntered, bareheaded—meek, for the nonce, as Ruth among the corn—at Blake's side; her dark face now in sunshine, now in shadow; her black hair warmed into richer lustre by the light that fell on it in quivering emerald shafts through the branches overhead. Just so much of art-instinct was in this girl as made her always externally correct in her adaptation of her moods to those of nature. Flitting in her white dress about the twilight lawn at Halfont, walking bareheaded, with rustic gipsy grace, through the lanes, Portia French seemed still to harmonize as fitly with the surroundings as she harmonized, in silks and jewels, with a London ballroom or opera box. And to a man like Blake, prone, at all times, to be conquered through his senses mainly, this faculty of being picturesque at will is about the most potent charm a woman can possess. In Portia's case it was, one may say, but a higher kind of millinery instinct—the instinct of an actress, at best. With nature, as nature, she never pretended to hold sympathy; could not, by any effort of imagination, have seen the picture without the central figure—Portia French—in the foreground; the moment she came indoors, forgot all the trees and blossoms in the world, except, perhaps, one trailing branch of roses that might serve as a framework for Portia French's face in an open window."

Still in this insensible heart there is one tender feeling which all the worldliness she has inherited and acquired cannot stifle. She loves her cousin and remains faithful to that love, though it is dragged through such a wonderful mass of deceit, intrigue and indelicate lovemaking, as leaves one in doubt whether most to wonder at, rejoice in or regret its durability.

Susan Fielding is an admirable foil to the reckless Portia. Soft, innocent and affectionate, her entanglement is natural, and her successful love affair satisfactory. Still even she is a bit of a flirt, as also are all the gentlemen concerned, which leads us to recur to our original remark that the characters are less creations than descriptions, for the imagination can seldom be coerced into shading its bright conceptions with more than the faintest amount of human frailty; while from the actual always comes forth a more sober-hued array of figures, only touched and relieved here and there with the lighter colors.

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THE ROMANCE OF A PIANO. New-York: The American News Company. 1870.

The autobiography of a dog is queer enough but that of a piano is more so. The little *brochure* before us is nothing less, and although its main object is sufficiently flagrant, the task is so cleverly performed as to deserve praise on its own merits. We may look next to hear that some enterprising tradesman has put forth the autobiography of a hat, or the life and adventures of a pair of trousers, narrated by themselves. In such a case we hope they may be as smartly written, and convey as much information worth having, as does *The Romance of a Piano.* The following is interesting, and there is much besides that is equally so:

> "The actual materials used in a pianoforte may be worth stating. In every instrument, such as the one alluded to in this book, there are sixteen kinds of wood, namely, pine, maple, spruce, cherry, walnut, whitewood, apple, basswood and birch, all of which are indigenous; and mahogany, ebony, holly, cedar, beech and rosewood, from Honduras, Ceylon, England, South America and Germany. In this combination elasticity, strength, pliability, toughness, resonance, lightness, durability and beauty are individual qualities, and the general result is voice. There are also used of the metals, iron, steel, brass, white metal, gun metal and lead. There are in the same instrument of seven and a half octaves, when completed, 214 strings, making a total length of 787 feet of steel wire, and 500 feet of white (covering) wire. Such a piano will weigh from 900 to 1,000 pounds, and will last with constant use (not abuse) fifteen or twenty years. The total manufacture of pianos in New-York alone averages 15,000 per annum."

THE PURSUIT OF HOLINESS: A Sequel to "Thoughts on Personal Religion." Intended to carry the reader somewhat further onward in the spiritual life. By Edward Meyrick Goulburn, D. D., Dean of Norwich, and formerly one of Her Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

The *Thoughts on Personal Religion*, to which the present volume is a sequel, were useful, and highly esteemed by a class of religious people who are not satisfied with the barrenness of what are called "practical works" on religious duty. Such seekers for the spiritual aspects of duty found in Dr. Goulburn's *Thoughts* more than dry rules and trite exhortations, which were a weariness to the flesh as well as a burden to the spirit; and they were not, upon the other hand, led into a region of sentimentalism and mysticism under the guise of progress in a devotional spirit. The present volume offers the same excellent union of sound thought and practical teaching in twenty-two brief discourses from texts of Scripture. In these the author shows that holiness is attainable, and gives instructions, encouragements, examples, and helps toward its attainment. In the course of this exposition he is led to consider man's dependence upon God, and the filial relation which grows out of this relation leading, where fully recognized, to love from man toward God; and the conclusion arrived at is, that the best expression of holiness in men will be found in living usefully in the present, in making sacrifices for the good of others, and testifying their love to God by their love to their fellow men. Such a life will show that the love of God within them is a principle rather than a sentiment.

As a specimen of the author's manner of presenting his subject, we quote a passage from the discourse on the "Love of Gratitude," in which he seeks to show what prevents man from so realizing God's love, as to love him in return:

> "The earth's surface may be exposed to the sun; nevertheless, if you build a house over a part of it, with no aperture for the light, you prevent that part from reflecting the sun's rays. Now, there is a certain hovel built over the heart's of us all, screening us from the light and warmth of Divine love, and called unbelief. All the knowledge of God's love in the world, without faith in it, will avail nothing to make us reciprocate it. * * * Just so a man in a dark hovel might be conscious that the sun was shining gloriously outside, yet himself might not be lightened or warmed thereby, and therefore St. John, describing the process which is necessary in order to our reciprocating the love of God, says, 'We have known and believed the love which God hath to us.' 'Known,'—that is the first step. * * But the knowing is not of itself sufficient; the love must be 'believed' also, in order to its being given back."

Thus faith is shown to be the spring of the love of gratitude. Dr. Goulburn is a member of the Church of England; his suggestions are valuable and will be welcomed by all thoughtful Christians, for he writes in a Catholic and Christian spirit.

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PUCK: HIS VICISSITUDES, ADVENTURES, OBSERVATIONS, CONCLUSIONS, FRIENDSHIPS AND PHILOSOPHIES, related by himself and edited by "Ouida," author of *Strathmore*, *Idalia*, &c. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co., 1870.

The latest effort of "Ouida" is full of characteristic beauties and blemishes. It is impossible to read "Puck," or indeed any of this singular writer's books without regret that so much imagination, feeling and constructive ability should be accompanied by a want of judgment which forever prevents her from distinguishing the line that separates the sublime from the ridiculous. *Puck* purports to be written by a dog, and many people—Mr. Bergh, we should say most of all—will find his autobiography absorbingly interesting. There is rather too much of it, however, and the coloring of the whole picture is too monotonous. The design, that is to say, is gorgeous and varied enough, but the effect is that of a continual repetition of the same pattern. Our eyes and our imaginations weary with the constant succession of scenes of luxury and fashionable excess, topped off with cynical moralizings, the core of which is always the same, and only the picturesque envelope of words made different. Numberless pages of matter like the following must bring satiety, we should say, even to Ouida's warmest admirers:

> "However, as a rule, I enjoyed myself among those fair patricians in the various houses we visited. I played with their wools and floss silks; tore their yellow-papered novels, and slept on their velvet or silken skirts at my fancy in the mornings; strolled after them in the conservatories and rose gardens; was curled on their folded plaids when they graced the pheasant or grouse drives with their presence, and learned to care for the bang of the breech-loaders, and the risk of a shot, as little as they cared when a brave old cock bird staggered dead through the smoke, and they watched how the wagers they had laid in gloves went."
>
> "Then when luncheon came on the sturdy gray pony's back, and they dispossessed me of their plaids to stretch themselves thereon, they would toss me foiegras, and truffles and biscuits; while nonsense, 'delicious thing, like the bubble from a spring,' and laughter, and stories, and half-gay, half-sad fragments of vague sentiment, floated with the smoke of the cigarettes and the scent of the delicate burgundies, amongst the yellow furze and the wet mosses, and the big dock-leaves of the bank, up to the branches of the nut-tree hedge, where, amongst the half-reddened foliage, the linnet would be singing her latest, and the robin his earliest, song."

—In spite of this and many another avalanche of adjectives, *Puck* is readable enough, and for lovers of high seasoning in fiction may please better than novels which if less exceptionable are also less vivid.

### Books Received.

—Fields, Osgood & Co., Boston, 1870. *A Tale of Eternity.* By Gerald Massey.

—George A. Leavitt, New-York. *From Year to Year; A Token of Remembrance.* Edited by Alice and Phœbe Cary.

—Loring, Boston. *Luck and Pluck; or, John Oakley's Inheritance.* By Horatio Alger, Jr.

—J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, 1870. *History of American Socialisms.* By John Humphrey Noyes.

—Fields, Osgood & Co., New-York and Boston, 1870. *History of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, State of New-York, &c.* By William Swinton, A. M., author of *Campaigns of the Army of the Potomac.* Illustrated by Thomas Nast.

—Brown & Gross, Hartford, 1870. *Widow Goldsmith's Daughter.* By Julie P. Smith.

—American Unitarian Association, Boston, 1870. *Every Day Subjects in Sunday Sermons.* By Robert Laird Collier.

—Patrick Donahoe, Boston, 1870. *Sally Cavanagh: or, The Untenanted Graves.* A Tale of Tipperary. By Charles I. Kickham.

—J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, 1870. *The Great Empress: A Portrait.* By M. Schele de Vere, of University of Virginia.

—Macmillan & Co. *Alfred the Great.* By Thomas Hughes, M. P., author of *Tom Brown's School Days.*

—J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, 1870. *The Professor's Wife; or, It Might Have Been.* By Annie L. Macgregor, author of *John Ward's Governess.*

—J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, 1870. *Compensation; or, Always a Future.* By Annie M. H. Brewster.

—T. B. Peterson & Bros., Philadelphia, *The Family Doom; or, The Sin of a Countess.* By Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth.

—Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger, Philadelphia, 1870. *Westbrook Parsonage.* By Harriet B. McKeever, author of *Silver Threads*, &c.

—Lee & Shepard, Boston, 1870. *The B. O. W. C.* A book for boys. By the author of *The Dodge Club.*

—Loring, Short & Harmond, Portland, Me., 1870. *The Little Nortons.* By Mrs. Clara Barnes Martin.

—Egbert, Bourne & Co., New-York, 1870. *History of the United States of America.* By Harvey Prindle Peet, LL. D.

—Patrick Donahoe, Boston, 1869. *The Wearing of the Green Song Book.*

—Ibid. *Appeal to Christian Young Women.* Translated from the French of Mme. Marie de Gentelles. By Miss Susan Blakely.

—The Catholic Publication Society, New-York, 1870. *The Life, Passion, Death and Resurrection of the Lord Jesus Christ.* Being an abridged harmony of the Four Gospels in the words of the sacred text. Edited by Rev. Henry Formby. Illustrated.

—Ibid. *Christ and the Church.* Lectures delivered in St. Ann's Church, Eighth-street. By Rev. Thomas S. Preston.

## The Shooting Affair in Wheeling—The Young Man's Statement.

*From the Wheeling (West Va.) Register, Jan. 1.*

Wishing to do equal justice to both parties in the unfortunate shooting affair of last Thursday, we on yesterday called at Mr. McNash's boarding house, and from his relatives received the following as his statement of the relations existing between himself and Miss Batham:

He says that for a long time he has been aware that there has been a growing affection for him on her part—an affection he never reciprocated, but which caused her to seek his society whenever she could; that he has many times avoided her, but that she has persistently forced herself into his society. He denies, his friends say, most emphatically that ever a word of engagement passed between them, and he denies *in toto* ever keeping company with her with a view to matrimony. On the contrary, he told Miss Batham, over a year ago, of his engagement to the young lady he married yesterday. The report that he attempted to turn the muzzle of the pistol towards her after she had shot him, we are satisfied is entirely wrong. His efforts were used in trying to take it from her. He entertains no bitter feelings towards her, and has expressed his desire that no action shall be brought against the unfortunate girl, with a view to her punishment, in any event.

The wounded man was much easier yesterday afternoon than he had been during the previous night, though his friends and relatives express no hope of his recovery. Miss Batham was re-arrested yesterday and required to give additional bail for her appearance at Court. She gave the required $5,000 very readily, and was permitted to go at liberty.

## THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

### The Government for 1870.

Governor—John T. Hoffman.
Lieutenant-Governor—Allen C. Beach.
Secretary of State—Homer A. Nelson.
Comptroller—William F. Allen.
Attorney General—Marshall B. Champlain.
Treasurer—Wheeler H. Bristol.
State Engineer—Van R. Richmond.
Canal Commissioners—John D. Fay, William W. Wright, George W. Chapman.
Inspectors of State Prisons—Solomon Scheu, David B. McNeil, Fordyce L. Laflin.
Judges of the Court of Appeals—Martin Grover, Ward Hunt, John A. Lott, Robert Earl.
Clerk of the Court of Appeals—Edwin O. Perrin.

### The Legislature.

SENATORS.

[Republicans in roman; Democrats in italics.]

| Dist. | | Dist. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | *Samuel H. Frost.* | 17. | A. X. Parker. |
| 2. | *James F. Pierce.* | 18. | Norris Winslow. |
| 3. | *Henry C. Murphy.* | 19. | *George H. Sanford.* |
| 4. | *William M. Tweed.* | 20. | Augustus R. Elwood. |
| 5. | *Michael Norton.* | 21. | William H. Brand. |
| 6. | *Tomas J. Creamer.* | 22. | George N. Kennedy. |
| 7. | *John J. Bradley.* | 23. | *Jno. F. Hubbard, Jr.* |
| 8. | *Henry W. Genet.* | 24. | O. W. Chapman. |
| 9. | *William Cauldwell.* | 25. | Wm. B. Woodin. |
| 10. | *Wm. M. Graham.* | 26. | A. V. Harpending. |
| 11. | *George Morgan.* | 27. | T. L. Minier. |
| 12. | Francis S. Thayer. | 28. | *Jarvis Lord.* |
| 13. | *A. Bleecker Banks.* | 29. | George Bowen. |
| 14. | *Jacob Hardenberg.* | 30. | James Wood. |
| 15. | *Isaiah Blood.* | 31. | Loren L. Lewis. |
| 16. | *Chris. F. Norton.* | 32. | Allen D. Scott. |

Democrats, 18; Republicans, 14.

ASSEMBLY.

*Albany.*

First District—*Wm. D. Murphy*, gain.
Second District—*Thomas J. Lanahan.*
Third District—*Edward D. Ronan.*
Fourth District—**John Tighe.*

*Alleghany.*

Charles A. Flenagin.

*Broome.*

*William M. Ely.

*Cattaraugus.*

First District—George N. West.
Second District—Stephen C. Greene.

*Cayuga.*

First District—Wm. H. Eaker.
Second District—S. S. Hewitt.

*Chautauqua.*

First District—*Matthew P. Bemus.
Second District—Orange S. Winans.

*Chemung.*

**Edmund L. Patrick.*

*Chenango.*

Samuel L. Brown.

*Clinton.*

*Dr. Daniel G. Dodge*, gain.

*Columbia.*

First District—**Edward Sturgess.*
Second District—*Daniel D. Barnes.*

*Cortland.*

Charles Foster.

*Delaware.*

First District—Alpheus Bolt.
Second District—*Orson M. Allaben*, gain.

*Dutchess.*

First District—James A. Seward.
Second District—David H. Mulford.

*Erie.*

First District—**George J. Bamler.*
Second District—James Franklin.
Third District—A. H. Blossom.
Fourth District—*H. B. Ransom*, gain.
Fifth District—Lyman Oatman.

*Essex.*

Clayton H. Delano.

*Franklin.*

James H. Pierce.

*Fulton and Hamilton.*

*John F. Empie*, gain.

*Genesee.*

*Edward C. Walker.

*Greene.*

*Hiram Van Steinburgh.*

*Herkimer.*

Daniel A. Northup.

*Jefferson.*

First District—Jay Dimick.
Second District—W. W. Butterfield.

*Kings.*

First District—**Hugh M. Clark.*
Second District—**Henry J. Cullen, Jr.*
Third District—**Dennis O'Keefe.*
Fourth District—**Wm. W. Mosely.*
Fifth District—*Wm. C. Jones*, gain.
Sixth District—*Bernard Haver.*
Seventh District—Samuel T. Maddox.
Eighth District—*Joseph Droll.*
Ninth District—**John C. Jacobs.*

*Lewis.*

*Jay A. Pease*, gain.

*Livingston.*

Richard Johnson.

*Madison.*

First District—J. W. Merchant.
Second District—*Leonard C. Kilham.

*Monroe.*

First District—*Charles S. Wright.
Second District—James S. Graham.
Third District—Volney P. Brown.

*Montgomery.*

*James Shanahan*, gain.

*New-York.*

First District—**Michael C. Murphy.*
Second District—**Denis Burns.*
Third District—**Owen Cavanagh.*
Fourth District—*John J. Blair.*
Fifth District—**Peter Mitchell.*
Sixth District—**Timothy J. Campbell.*
Seventh District—*John Carey.*
Eighth District—**Martin Nachimann.*
Ninth District—**William G. Bergen.*
Tenth District—*Owen Murphy.*
Eleventh District—John H. White.
Twelfth District—*William W. Cook.*
Thirteenth District—*Richard Flanagan.*
Fourteenth District—*John R. Hennessy.*
Fifteenth District—**Alexander Frear.*
Sixteenth District—**James Irving.*
Seventeenth District—**George W. Plunkett.*
Eighteenth District—**Lawrence D. Kiernan.*
Nineteenth District—*Thomas C. Fields.*
Twentieth District—*John Brown.*
Twenty-first District—**William Hitchman.*

*Niagara.*

First District—*Lewis S. Payn.*
Second District—Lee R. Sanborn.

*Oneida.*

First District—S. S. Lowery.
Second District—David M. Miner.
Third District—*St. Pierre Jerard.*
Fourth District—James Roberts.

*Onondaga.*

First District—Thomas G. Alvord.
Second District—Nathaniel B. Tefft.
Third District—Gustavus Sniper.

*Ontario.*

First District—*Henry Ray.
Second District—David N. Wilson.

*Orange.*

First District—*O. S. Hathaway.*
Second District—*Thomas J. Lyon.*

*Orleans.*

John Berry.

*Oswego.*

First District—Dewitt C. Littlejohn.
Second District—*Abraham Howe*, gain.
Third District—John Parker.

*Otsego.*

First District—*James Young*, gain.
Second District—*W. W. Snow*, gain.

*Queens.*

First District—**James B. Pearsall.*
Second District—*Frank Baldwin.*

*Putnam.*

*Morgan Horton.*

*Rensselaer.*

First District—**John L. Flagg.*
Second District—Eugene Hyatt.
Third District—J. Thomas Davis.

*Richmond.*

**John Decker.*

*Rockland.*

*James M. Nelson.*

*St. Lawrence.*

First District—George M. Gleason.
Second District—*Julius M. Palmer.
Third District—Wm. Bradford.

*Saratoga.*

First District—*Isaiah Fuller*, gain.
Second District—*Seymour Ainsworth*, gain.

*Schenectady.*

*Gershom Banker*, gain.

*Schoharie.*

*Silas Sweet.*

*Schuyler.*

*Wm. C. Coon*, gain.

*Seneca.*

*Robert R. Steele.*

*Steuben.*

First District—*J. G. Bennett*, gain.
Second District—*John Davis*, gain.

*Suffolk.*

*B. D. Sleight*, gain.

*Sullivan.*

**J. L. La Moree.*

*Tioga.*

John H. Deming.

*Tompkins.*

*John H. Selkreg.

*Ulster.*

First District—**Patrick J. Flynn.*
Second District—**Abram E. Hasbrouck.*
Third District—*Charles H. Krack, Sr.*

*Warren.*

*G. R. Martine*, gain.

*Washington.*

First District—Thomas Stephenson.
Second District—*Isaac V. Baker, Jr.

*Wayne.*

First District—Anson Wood.
Second District—Amasa Hall.

*Westchester.*

First District—*James J. Mooney.*
Second District—**Edward D. Lawrence.*
Third District—*James W. Husted.

*Wyoming.*

*Marcus A. Hull.

*Yates.*

William T. Remer.

Democrats........................72
Republicans........................56

*Members of last House.

## CURRENT NOTES.

New Year's was bright and pleasant in Boston.

Hon. D. W. Voorhies is confined to his bed with inflammatory rheumatism.

Twin brothers, 17 years of age, have just been sent to the Massachusetts State Prison for five years for burglary in Springfield.

Mr. George W. B. Cushing, of this City, has recently founded a new scholarship at Dartmouth College by a gift of $1,000.

Judge Haynes, of the Superior Court of Ohio, has resigned, with the purpose of entering into partnership with C. L. Vallandigham.

A physician in Michigan has been sent to prison for seven years for his agency in causing the death of a young married lady.

Chicago Courts tried last year 723 divorce suits, and put asunder 469 couples. Of the successful suits, 305 were brought by the wives.

The Boston *Herald* has added seven columns to its former dimensions, and appears in new type.

Some reader of ours eschews water temporarily, and makes a frantic appeal to the Board of Health because a man was found drowned the other day in Croton Lake.

California papers report the singular fact that the body of no person (and there have been many) drowned in Lake Tahoe has ever come to the surface.

The Washington *Chronicle* speaks enthusiastically of the effect which would be produced should England send us John Bright to discuss and arrange the vexed questions at issue between the two countries.

A merchant in Portsmouth, N. H., who has advertised in every issue of a weekly paper in that city for the past twenty-two years, is about to remove to Boston to escape being sent to Congress.

St. Louis physicians report that city alarmingly unhealthy at the present time. Smallpox among adults, and scarlet fever and measles among children, are prevailing to an alarming extent.

A man who kicked his wife to death in Ohio has been found guilty of assault and battery by an intelligent jury, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the County Jail by the exasperated Judge.

On Wednesday, 19th inst., the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry will celebrate its fiftieth anniversary. The solid men of the State are among its members.

Milwaukee claims to be the great primary wheat market of the world. The receipts of flour last year were 765,042 barrels, and of wheat 17,798,567 bushels. The shipments were 1,210,190 barrels of flour and 14,271,860 bushels of wheat.

A correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* asks a "serious question." It is this: Can any one tell why the soul, which certainly is the individual, the *me* or *I*, is called *it* or *she* by almost every one?

Boston erected last year forty stone buildings, costing $2,321,000; 529 brick buildings, costing $7,067,300; and 742 wooden buildings, costing $2,568,100. Total, 1,311 buildings, costing $11,956,400.

The Baltimore *American* has been enlarged and appears in new type. It is now the largest, oldest and one of the best newspapers in Maryland, and shows its good taste in quoting freely from a paper we might mention but will not in this connection.

The Humane Society of Missouri was organized in St. Louis last week, with 350 members, all substantial citizens. They organize "not only for the benefit of the dumb animals, but also for the amelioration of the condition of our own race."

The Republicans of Kentucky have again attempted to establish a daily Republican journal. Their venture, the Louisville *Courier*, looks and promises well. May it meet abundant success, and show the Kentuckians the true path to State prosperity and national harmony.

Mr. Thomas M. Day, who has found his fifteen years' connection with the Hartford (Conn.) *Courant* a source of pleasure and profit, has sold out his interest to Mr. William H. Goodrich. The firm name will remain Hawley, Goodrich & Co.

A correspondent asks us which language has the greater number of words, the English or the German. We never counted them, but as the Germans have *Nein* for our simple word No, we think we must, much against our inclinations, yield the palm to them.

Governor Merrill, of Iowa, is about to invite all the Iowa soldiers to meet in council in Des Moines, or some other convenient locality, in May or June. All the railroads promise to carry the soldiers free both ways, and the officers at half fare.

They must have wide-mouthed wells in Philadelphia. At least, one of the village papers declares that if a person is taken to the bottom of one of them which is very deep, he will "as plainly see all the stars of the firmament at high noon, as he otherwise sees them at the hour of midnight."

Toronto has just had a mysterious case of murder. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict that deceased came to his death from injuries received by some blunt instrument having penetrated the roof of his mouth and passed through a portion of the brain, but how or by whom inflicted there was no evidence to show.

General Robert E. Lee suspended all exercises at Washington College from the 25th to the 27th ult., that the students might join in "the rites and services appropriate to the occasion;" and he urged all to do or countenance nothing which might disturb the peace, harmony and happiness that should pervade a Christian community.

A paper in Carson, Cal., thought it told a big story when it said a trout, measuring three feet and weighing twenty-six pounds, had been taken with a hook out of Lake Tahoe; but a Sacramento paper laughs at the story, and declares that it, or its editor, saw a trout alive which was taken out of the same lake and weighed forty-five pounds and four ounces. It will not yield even one of the odd ounces.

The Hartford *Courant* thinks New-England's claim of educational facilities above all peoples is not well founded. It says its great want is adequate preparatory schools, like the gymnasia of Germany, and Rugby and Eton, of England, and it declares that there are in all New-England but four or five first-class preparatory schools. Would it not be difficult to name more than three?

Most of the newspapers asked questions, pertinent or impertinent, on New Year's Day. The Richmond *Enquirer* asked two, thus: "We wonder where we will be on the 1st of January, 1880? We wonder how many of the actors on the present busy scene will have retired from business—dived forever into the withdrawing apartments behind the stage, to be revealed no more by the up-going curtain of another new year?"

Not long ago a professional musician in Boston stole away the affections of the wife of a gentleman in high social position, and induced her to elope. The deserted husband thought at first of pistols for one, but changed his mind and coolly set to work upon his revenge. First he secured the dismissal of the seducer from all his profitable engagements in Boston. The man of music fled to New-York; but hither the husband followed him relentlessly and successfully. He went West, but was followed from city to city, until at last even Chicago closes its doors against him. Henceforth he is a homeless wanderer upon the face of the earth.

Colonel Albert H. Hoyt, of the New-England Historical and Genealogical Society, has published extracts, with copious notes, from the journal of Captain Francis Goelet, merchant, describing his voyages and visits to Boston, Salem and Marblehead, Mass., in 1746-'50. The good Captain evidently found the Boston people wonderfully hospitable, and almost every evening found himself one of a party who were "very Merry, drinking Number Bumpers and singing a Number Songs," until towards Morning, when they "Parted Good Friends." Finally, being "all most ready to Sale," and "determined to Pay his way in time," he gave "the Other Gentlemen a Good Supper with Wine and Arack Punch Galore, where Exceeding Merry Drinking, Toasts Singing roareing, &c., untill Morning when Could Scarce see One another being Blinded by the Wine, Arack, &c." This was before the days of the Prohibitory law.

## THE CHURCH OF ROME.

### The Question of Papal Infallibility—Attempt to Anticipate the Council's Decision.

*Paris (Dec. 16) Correspondence Morning Herald.*

In a brief and hasty postscript to my letter of yesterday I alluded to a document which I characterized as of great importance, and a copy of which had just fallen into my hands. When I have transcribed it textually, as I am now about to do, you will be able to judge if I overestimate its moment. It bears date the 4th of this current month, and is as follows:

*Constitution of our Most Holy Father by Divine Providence Pope Pius IX., respecting the Election of the Roman Pontiff, should it happen that the Holy See Remains Vacant during the Period of the Ecumenical Council; Pius Bishop, Servant of the Servants of God. To be held in Perpetual Remembrance.*

Since to the Roman Pontiff in the person of Saint Peter, Prince of the Apostles, was given full power to tend, rule, and govern the Universal Church of our Lord Jesus Christ, the peace and unity of the Church itself might easily incur grave risk if, in the vacancy of the Apostolic See, anything should occur in the election of the new Pontiff to render it uncertain and doubtful.

In order to ward off so fatal an event by the Roman Pontiffs our predecessors, and especially by Alexander III., of happy memory in the Third General Council of the Lateran; by Gregory X., in the General Council of Lyons; by Clement V., by Gregory XV., by Urban VIII., and by Clement XII., were promulgated various constitutions, in which among other things it was declared and decreed generally, and without any exception, in order that a matter of such moment should be carried out in the best manner possible, that the election of the Sovereign Pontiff concerned solely and exclusively the College of Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church.

Turning these things over in our mind, now that the Ecumenical and General Council of the Vatican, convoked by the Apostolic Letter, commencing with the words *Eterni Patris*, of the 29th of June, 1868, is on the eve of being solemnly opened, we have esteemed it our apostolic duty to anticipate and cut off all chance from this henceforward of discords and dissensions respecting the election of the Sovereign Pontiff, should it please the Divine Will that we, during the aforesaid Council, should depart this mortal life.

For which object, moved by the example of Julius II., of happy memory, our predecessor, concerning whom it is told by history how, at the time of the Fifth General Council of the Lateran, being struck by a mortal disease, he assembled the Cardinals before him, and anxious for the legitimate election of his successor, in their presence ordained that this election should be made, not by the Council aforesaid, but solely by their college, as, in fact, after the death of the said Julius it was so made. Prompted, moreover, by the example of others of our predecessors, namely, of Paul III. and Pius IV. of happy memory, the first of whom, by letters apostolic of the 19th of November, 1544, and the second by similar letters of the 22d of September, 1561, foreseeing the possibility of their own death during the celebration of the Council of Trent, decreed that in the event of the election of a fresh Pontiff it should be made only by the Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church, to the exclusion of whatsoever participation by the aforesaid Council; and, further, after mature deliberation and diligent examination directed to this end, in conjunction with not a few of our venerable brethren Cardinals of the said Holy Roman Church, now we, by virtue of our own certain knowledge, *motu proprio* and in the fullness of our apostolic power, decree and establish that, if it shall please God to put an end to our mortal exile during the aforesaid Council of the Vatican, the election of the new Sovereign Pontiff, in whatever state or stage the said Council may find itself, must not be made save by the Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church, and not by the said Council, to the exclusion moreover, of any participation in the said election by any other person by whomsoever deputed, even though it were by the authority of the said Council, the aforesaid Cardinals always excepted.

In order, furthermore, that in this election the afore-mentioned cardinals, every impediment and occasion of disturbance and dissent being removed, may proceed more freely and expeditiously again, by virtue of the same knowledge and fulness of apostolic power, we decree and lay down that if, during the aforesaid Vatican Council, we should happen to die, the said Council, no matter in what state or stage it may be, must consider itself forthwith and immediately suspended and prorogued, and by these, our letters we now intend in such case to suspend, and, as below laid down, postpone it; so that, without any delay, it must cease from holding any meeting, congregation or sitting whatever, from making any decree or canon; neither for any reason whatever, though it should seem of the gravest moment and worthy of special mention, must it proceed further until the new Pontiff, canonically elected by the Sacred College of Cardinals, shall, with his supreme authority, have thought proper to intimate the reopening and continuation of the said Council.

And thinking it opportune that the matters, which on the occasion of the aforesaid Vatican Council we have so far ordained, whether in regard of the election of the Sovereign Pontiff, or of the suspension of the said Council, should furnish a rule, certain and established, to be observed perpetually in similar circumstances, with like knowledge and power we decree and lay down that for the future, as often as there shall occur the death of the Roman Pontiff during the celebration of any Ecumenical Council, whether it be held in Rome or in any other part of the world, the election of the new Pontiff must be made always and exclusively by the one only College of Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church, after the manner defined above, and that the said Council equally, according to the rule just laid down, shall, the moment it receives the certain news of the death of the Pontiff, consider itself *ipso jure* suspended and prorogued until the new Pontiff, canonically elected, shall have ordained that it be resumed and continued.

And we decree that the present letters do exist and forever be valid, firm, and efficacious, do go forth and attain their full and entire effect, and never at any time, by whatever act or for whatever cause, or vice of nullity, or defect in our intention, or any other thing whatsoever, even though of substantial importance, and requiring specific and individual mention, or by reason of any other act rightfully established, or for any pretext, motive, or cause, even though it to be something that ought necessarily to be expressed in order to give valid effect to the foregoing, shall be touched, impugned, weakened, invalidated, retracted, called in question, or challenged; and that these same present letters shall never be comprised in any revocations, limitations, modifications, or dispositions similar or dissimilar, under no matter what tenor or form of words, or with whatever clauses and decrees made and conceded, to be made or decreed *pro tempore*, even though in them special mention shall be made of these presents with all their tenor and their date; but that they shall be forever and entirely excluded; and from this out we decree that whatever is attempted, knowingly or not, against the aforesaid dispositions shall be null and void, from whatever authority proceeding, whether by the said Vatican Council, or any other future Ecumenical Council, even though it be done with the unanimous consent of the Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church of to-day, or existing at the time.

"And this, notwithstanding the Constitution of our predecessor of happy memory, Pope Alexander III., published in the Council of Lateran, which commences *Licet de vitanda*, and, notwithstanding any other other special or general apostolic constitutions, published in universal Councils, and included in the body of right, and under whatever tenor or form, or whatever derogatory formulas, and sanctioned by still more efficacious, unusual and unaccustomed clauses, and by other general or particular decrees of a consistorial nature: all and several of which things we declare, whenever necessary, just as if their present tenor was verbally inserted in this present Constitution (but only in those parts which are contrary to these presents, which otherwise remain in full vigor) to be of no account, in the fullest, most efficient, and extensive manner, as, moreover, is specially expressed by the the tenor of these presents; anything to the contrary notwithstanding.

"To no one, therefore, be it permitted to violate the declaration, ordinance, statute, decree, act of derogation, and this our will, nor dare presumptuously to contradict. And if any one should presume to attempt it let him know that he will incur the anger of Omnipotent God, and of his holy apostles Peter and Paul.

"Given at Rome, in St. Peter's, the year of the Incarnation of our Lord 1869, the 4th day of December, in the twenty-fourth year of our Pontificate."

I think you will allow, after perusing this tremendous exercise of authority on the part of the Pope, that I have not exaggerated the importance of the document which contains it. It is nothing less than a bold attempt, on the very eve of a Council summoned specially to consider the question of Papal Infallibility, to anticipate its decision. For though no matter of faith is here handled, that of jurisdiction is treated as though it were not open to dispute.

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The Central Park Meteorological report for last week sets forth the following facts and figures: Barometer—Mean, 29.928 inches; maximum, 1 A. M. Dec. 26, 30.342 inches; minimum, 2 P. M., Dec. 28, 29.588 inches; range, .754 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 41.4 degrees; maximum, 2 P. M., Dec. 28, 49 degrees; minimum, 0 hours 0 minutes A. M., Dec. 26, 33.7 degrees; range, 15.3 degrees, Dec. 26, rain from 0 hours 0 minutes A. M. to 5 P. M.; amount of water, 1.14 inches; Dec. 27, rain from 5:45 P. M. to 12 P. M.; amount of water, .39 inch; Dec. 28, rain from 0 hours 0 minutes A. M. to 3:30 P. M.; amount of water, .23 inch; Jan. 1, rain from 1:30 P. M. to 5 P. M.; amount of water, .08 inch; total amount of water for week, 1.84 inches.

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The United States District Court at Boston have awarded $400 to P. J. Snow, $200 to Geo. V. Folio and $150 to Wm. Legg, mate and seamen of the schooner *Fanny Blake*, as salvage for picking up the schooner *T. L. Knight*, abandoned fifty miles southwest of Shinnecock, L. I., and taking her into Newport.

# THE AMERICAN TURF.

## Review of the Racing Season of 1869.

### Prospects of the Turf in 1870—The New Race Courses at Long Branch and Baltimore—The Fashionable Sires of the Day.

A retrospective view of the racing season of the year just closed, and a dispassionate observation of the most prominent events which have distinguished it, may not be without interest to the turfman at the present time, the running of the past season exercising no little influence on that of the coming year. In the Northern States the turf has attained a higher degree of popularity than it ever before enjoyed, and it is patronized and supported by men of the highest social position, intellect and wealth. In the South, the injury which five years of civil war inflicted on the interests of the turf, is being steadily and rapidly repaired, and most of the popular racing meetings south of Mason and Dixon's line are again held, and before long we shall see the Southern turf as prosperous as it was before the war. The number of thoroughbreds now running on the American turf is far greater than at any previous period, and we may with safety say that they are far superior in quality. Compared with former years, the amount of public money now given to be run for at the different race meetings is immeasurably greater, and owners of racing stock have a chance of securing a remunerative return for the capital invested in their stables in the purses and stakes they may win, in addition to the pleasure they derive from the indulgence of their tastes in "the sport of Kings." At the Jerome Park Spring and Fall Meetings, we find the American Jockey Club giving in added money over $22,000 to be run for, while Saratoga, at its one Summer meeting, contributes more than $12,000 to promote the enjoyment of the visitors. At the approaching Spring Meeting of the Buckeye Club, of Cincinnati, the princely amount of $12,000 is given for ten races, and even this large sum will be increased at the Fall Meeting. And here we may observe that a broader spirit of liberality pervades the Western and Southern turf associations than the similar racing associations of Saratoga and Jerome Park, the former not charging any percentage for entries in purses, while the latter mulct the owners of horses who contribute to the sport and success of their meetings, of five per cent. of the whole amount of the purses entered for. It is to be hoped that this petty tax, which realizes only an insignificant amount in the aggregate, utterly unworthy the attention of the rich associations above named, will soon be abolished.

The racing season of 1869 commenced with the Magnolia Jockey Club meeting at Mobile on March 23. The star of Captain MOORE's stable was in the ascendant, for he won both the mile-heat races for two-year olds with *Cottrill*, a magnificent looking and speedy son of *Daniel Boone*; both the three-year-old stakes, mile heats and two-mile heats, with *Bayonet*; the two-mile heat purse with *Privateer*, a walk over, and the three-mile heat race with the same horse; and two other races with the "gallant gray," *Stonewall Jackson*. Another daughter of *Daniel Boone*, named *Jennie C.*, won the sweepstakes for all ages after a capital race of six heats. The Metairie Jockey Club, at New-Orleans, commenced their meeting on April 3, and it was one of remarkable brilliance. Captain MOORE was again successful with *Cottrill*, who beat Mr. O'FALLON's flying filly *Alta Vela* in the two-year race, a dash of a mile, with such ease as stamped him one of the best colts of his year. The race for the great Metairie Stake, two-mile heats, $1,000 each, play or pay, with $1,000 added, was productive of unusual interest. In the first heat *Bayonet* came home a length ahead, but a frivolous objection that he had swerved against *Gilroy* was entertained by the judges, and they, allowing their judgment to be swayed by personal prejudice and popular clamor, distanced *Bayonet* and gave the heat to *Gilroy*. The next two heats and race were won by *Plantagenet*, who beat *Gilroy* with great ease. *Locust Post*, a son of *Young Melbourne*, won the mile-heat race for three-year olds from *Banshee*, and *Privateer* won the four-mile heat race. The mile heat race for two-year olds produced a splendid contest between *Cottrill* and *Alta Vela*, the former winning in two heats in the fast time of 1:45½, 1:46¼, with ninety pounds up. *Transit* won the two-mile hurdle race, over eight hurdles, in 3:52¼, the fastest time on record for such a race. *Banshee* beat *Gilroy* and *General Ewell* in a two-mile dash, and *Bayonet*, who had been unjustly deprived of the honors of victory in the Metairie Stake race, beat *Plantagenet* and *Locust Post* with perfect ease in the three-mile heat race; time, 5:31, 5:33. The Memphis Meeting commenced April 20, but the only events worth noting were the double victories of *Ontario*, a daughter of imported *Bonnie Scotland*, and of *Little Mack*, by imported *Eclipse*, who has redeemed the stock of the latter from the imputation of being non-stayers, for no distance seems too far for him. The Nashville Meeting commenced on May 4. *Riot*, the first of the famous *Rhinodyne's* stock that has been out, winning his maiden race of mile heats in excellent time. The Cumberland Stake No. 1, introduced us to *Herzog* and *Versailles*, two promising three-year olds by *Vandal*; the former commenced that brilliant career which was only interrupted by his death six months later, by winning the race in two heats in 1:46½, 1:46¼, which is very fast time on the Nashville Course. The week after, *Herzog* came out at the Louisville Meeting, and won the mile-heat race for three-year olds; *Crossland* and *Ontario* being respectively successful in the two-mile heat and mile heat races. Exactly a week later, *Herzog* met with his first and only defeat in the Phœnix Stake at Lexington, Ky., where he was beaten by *Pompey Payne* in 1:47, 1:44½. *Crossland* pursued his victorious career here by winning two races at two-mile heats and three-mile heats in good company, and *Exchange* gave evidence of that racing merit which his subsequent running confirmed, by winning the Green Stakes for three-year olds in four heats, in 1:48, 1:44¾, 1:46, 1:50. But the most interesting event of the meeting was the meeting of *Vandal's* two renowned sons, *Pompey Payne* and *Versailles* with *Dublin*, (since renamed *Helmbold*,) in the Citizens' Stakes, two-mile heats, for three-year olds. *Pompey Payne* was the favorite at two to one, and after he won the first heat in 3:39¾, much longer odds were laid on him. *Dublin* won the second heat in 3:48¾, and *Versailles* the third and fourth heats and the race, *Dublin* being second in both. It was shortly after this race that both *Pompey Payne* and *Dublin* became the property of Mr. W. R. BABCOCK, of this City.

The venue of sport now changes from the West to the East, and at Paterson, N. J., we find a Spring Meeting inaugurated on the 18th May, over the old course once so popular with New-Yorkers, when under the management of the Passaic Association. The meeting lasted three days, but the only memorable event was the defeat of *Richard B. Connolly* by *Metairie* in a race of mile heats. *Connolly* won the first heat so handily that $100 to $5 was currently laid on his winning the race. But *Metairie* showed that the long rest he had enjoyed had restored to him the great turn of speed he had once possessed, and he won the next two heats with apparent ease. One week later and we find the Isthmian Games in progress over the Buckeye Course at Cincinnati, and *Herzog* in the stakes for three-year olds, mile heats, winning the race in 1:45, 1:43¾, the fastest time at the distance on record up to that date, and blotting out *Legal Tender's* 1:44 made over the same track, which for four years had stood at the head of the fast-time record. *Crossland* won the two-mile heat race for all ages, in 3:39, 3:39¼; and *Ontario* beat a large field over a mile and a half in 2:40½, and then won the mile heat race the following day. *Tom Porter*, a son of *Lightning*, showed that he inherited his sire's game endurance, by winning a race of mile heats which required seven heats to decide it.

Returning East once more, we find the Summer meeting of the American Jockey Club at Jerome Park commencing on the 6th June. The match day preceded the regular meeting, being held on the 3d June. Of the four matches, two only are worthy of note here. The first was for $5,000 aside, half forfeit, between Mr. CAMERON's *Miss Alice*, by *Leamington*, out of the imported mare *Jerusalem*, and Messrs. DENNISON and CRAWFURD's colt, by *Censor* out of *The Gloaming*. Both were two-year olds, and the first of the produce of their respective sires that had appeared in public. Before the race it was mutually agreed to run for the forfeit money only, ($2,500 a side,) instead of the larger stake originally named. *Miss Alice* won easily, and was matched against another of *Censor's* stock, a filly out of *Pasta*, belonging to Messrs. DENNISON and CRAWFURD, for $2,500 a side, to run at the approaching Saratoga Meeting. Unfortunately for Mr. CAMERON, she met with a fatal accident the day before the match was to be run, while at exercise over the old course at Saratoga. She was a beautiful and most promising filly, and her experienced trainer, Mr. CHAS. LLOYD, has always declared that she was the fastest and gamest two-year old he ever had in his hands. The favorable indorsement which this filly gave of *Lexington's* merits as a racing sire, has been subsequently confirmed by the running of *Lynchburg*, *Littleton*, *Enquirer* and *Anna Mace*. The other match was between Mr. BELMONT's three-year old colt *Glenelg*, by *Citadel*, out of *Bapta*, by *Kingston*, and Mr. JEROME's filly *Rapture*, by *Lapidist*, dam *Parachute*, by *Yorkshire*, for $1,000 a side, *Glenelg* winning with such commanding ease that it was at once apparent Mr. BELMONT had both the Belmont Stakes and Travers Stakes at his mercy. Among the most noticeable events of the regular meeting here were the victories of the *Uncle Vic* colt (since named *Sanford*) in the Fordham Stakes, beating *General Duke*, (second,) *Metairie*, (third,) *Corsican*, *Jubal*, *Bayswater*, *La Polka* and others; of *Fenian*, in the rich Belmont Stakes, where his stable companion, *Glenelg*, was second, and could have been first, if wanted; and of *Climax*, probably the oldest horse on the turf in training, on the Members' Cup race. *Anna Mace* showed her high quality by beating the since invincible *Remorseless* in the Two-Year-Old Stake, and *Red Dick*, thanks to the heavy going which just suited him, placed the mile heat race to Colonel McDANIELS' credit, beating *R. B. Connolly*, (who won the first heat) *Vauxhall*, *Corsican*, *Viley*, *Alta Vela* and *Metairie*. *Banshee* won the Westchester Cup for that popular American turfman, Mr. O'FALLON, beating *Pleasureville*, *General Duke*, *Local* and *Abdel Kader*. *Vespucius*, by *Planet*, out of *Columbia*, gave Messrs. PURDY and WITHERS a foretaste of the success in store for them in the Fall, by winning the three-year-old purse from a large field of horses, after having thrice jeopardized his chance by bolting. Mr. BELMONT's good fortune still attended him in the Hopeful Stakes, which he won with his imported filly *Nellie James*, by *Dollar*, the winner of the Goodwood Cup, out of *Fleur des Champs*, by *Newminster*, from a field of twelve runners. Under the impression that the filly was only very moderate, Mr. BELMONT did not wish his trainer, JACOB PINCUS, to start her for this race, but the latter, being desirous of taking the measure of some of the youngsters engaged in the race, persuaded that gentleman to run her, and the rich stake was the result. Among the beaten ones were *Remorseless*, *Polly Lyons*, *Miss Alice*, *Lady Petry*, and other good ones. *Tasmania* placed the Ladies' Stake to Mr. PURDY's credit, but the promise she then gave by this performance has not been realized. *Vauxhall* won the Metropolitan Stakes, two mile heats, and upset a tremendous pot on *Pleasureville*, who became such a favorite after winning the first heat, that $100 to $20 was currently laid on him. The Jockey Club handicap, two-mile dash, was remarkable for producing a dead heat between *Plantagenet* and *Abdel Kader*, after a most brilliant contest throughout; time, 3:43. The deciding heat was won by *Plantagenet* in 3:42, after a magnificent race throughout the two miles. *General Duke* won the Consolation Purse from *Metairie* and *Viley*, and *General Yorke* beat *Banshee*, *Flora McIvor*, *Eminence* and old *Fleetwing* in the three-mile race. This was *Fleetwing's* last race on the turf, on which his career has been brilliant and successful. He is by imported *Balrownie*, and, except *Climax*, may be regarded as the best of his progeny. In the last race of the meeting, a sweepstakes for two-year olds, *Remorseless* commenced that uninterrupted course of success which has distinguished his career up to the present time, by beating Mr. BELMONT's filly *Lady Love* with great ease. This race terminated the Spring meeting of the American Jockey Club at Jerome Park.

## COLONIAL ENGLAND.

### Earl Granville on the Policy of the Mother Country Toward Her Possessions—Circular to Colonial Governments.

On Dec. 15, the deputation whose discussions of the subject of the relations existing between Great Britain and her colonies have been already referred to here, were received by Earl GRANVILLE. After reviewing the situation, Earl GRANVILLE thus referred to the future: "Any one who has observed the astounding progress of some of the Colonies during the last twenty years in wealth, population, statesmanship and intelligence, in everything which constitutes a great community, must feel it difficult to prophecy as to the future. I should be exceedingly sorry to see England deprived of all her colonies, but this country will never attempt to retain them by brute force; but I believe, however, that the bonds which unite us, though slender, are elastic and much stronger than some suppose. I doubt whether any attempt to define our relations more strictly would have a strengthening effect. Many a man and wife, notwithstanding occasional differences, live happily together who could not do so if they had called in a lawyer to define how much each was to yield on every occasion, and what the terms of a possible separation should be. It is with regret that I find myself unable, for the reasons which I have given, to take a fresh initiative in a plan which seems already to have collapsed, and I have only to thank the deputation for the courteous attention with which they have listened to me."

The following is a copy of a letter sent by Lord GRANVILLE to the Governors of those colonies to which the letter of Messrs. YOUL, BLAINE and SEWELL, of the 13th of August, had been addressed:

DOWNING-STREET, Sept. 8, 1869.

SIR: I have received a copy of a letter purporting to be addressed on behalf of a Committee appointed by a meeting of influential colonists to the Colonial Secretaries or Governments of New South Wales, South Australia, New-Zealand, Tasmania, Victoria, Queensland, Canada, Cape of Good Hope, Natal, and Mauritius.

This letter appears to be prompted by a dissatisfaction with the policy of the Home Government, and with the present mode of administering colonial affairs; and, as a means of effecting such changes as may appear desirable, it suggests a conference in London of colonial representatives duly authorized by their respective Governments.

It is not necessary for me to point out to you in what respects the description given in this letter of the present policy of Her Majesty's Government is inaccurate.

With regard to the practical suggestion which it conveys, Her Majesty's Government, while reserving its own right to consider from an Imperial point of view matters affecting Imperial interests, will always be most anxious to ascertain and ready to consider the wishes and interests of the colonies of the British Empire. They have no jealousy of the collective action of any of the colonies in furtherance of their wishes and interests. On the contrary, they have every desire to encourage such combined action. Nor should I have thought it necessary to make any observation on the present proposal, had it not been officially communicated to myself as Secretary of State and to the Governments concerned.

With the exception of the three gentlemen who signed the letter, I do not know who were present at the meeting held in the rooms of the Royal Colonial Society, or the names of the Committee who have issued this circular. I am unable, therefore, to estimate the weight which your Ministers will attach to their recommendations. Independently, however, of the considerations that the project assumes at its outset an attitude of antagonism to Her Majesty's Government, my opinion is that it is not in itself calculated to answer its purpose.

In the first place, the attempt to cover by one arrangement all the principal colonies enjoying representative institutions appears to me injudicious. The questions which most seriously affect individual colonies in relation to the mother country have often in their nature and treatment little connection with those which arise in others, nor, as far as I am aware, is there anything in the mode of transacting business between the British and Colonial Governments which, under their generally cordial relations, obstructs negotiation, or calls for any practical improvement in their means of communication.

As a general rule, it appears to me that the wishes of the colonists are likely to be more faithfully and effectually brought before the Home Government by the local Ministers, who are in immediate contact with the communities which they represent, and through the Governor, who is responsible to Her Majesty for furnishing all requisite information, than by a body of gentlemen resident in London, acting in pursuance of their own views, or of mere written instructions, under influences not always identical with those which are paramount in the colony, and without the guarantee which their recommendation may derive from having passed through the Governor's hands.

It will be obvious to you that these objections to a standing representation of the Colonial Empire in London have no relation to the appointment of several or collective agencies on the system now in force, which, I believe, completely answers its purpose.

You will communicate this dispatch to your Government. I have, &c., GRANVILLE.

### The Robbery of the Schoharie County National Bank—Everything of Value Taken.

*From the Schoharie Republican, Dec. 29.*

Great excitement was created in this village this (Wednesday) morning, by the discovery, on opening the Schoharie County National Bank, that burglars had been at work the night before, and had succeeded in obtaining an entrance to the bank and appropriating and carrying away everything of value therein. By appearances the burglars must have obtained an entrance by prying open the iron shutters on one of the windows in the rear of the building. Once in, it was easy work for them to batter down the brick wall inclosing the safe, which they did effectually, scattering bricks and mortar in every direction. The safe was then blown open, and of course everything of value found taken away. Books and papers were scattered around, and everything appears to have had general overhauling.

The loss to the bank is $4,100 in money. The damage to the building, safe, &c., will probably be about $1,000 more. We understand that a large amount of money had been sent to Albany a day or two since, and that the officers of the bank had some of its funds in their possession, which will account for the comparatively small loss in money. A large amount of bonds owned by private parties (among whom, we learn, were Mr. SANFORD, of Middleburg, and Mr. GEBHARD, of this village,) were taken, but we were unable to learn the amount. As the bank was not opened until about 9 o'clock in the morning, the burglars had plenty of time to be far away before the robbery was discovered.

## TRICHINIASIS.

### Appearance of the Disease in DeKalb County, Ill.—Three Victims Already Dead and Others Likely to Die.

*Correspondence of the Chicago Republican.*

MARENGO, Dec. 30.

The surrounding neighborhood is suffering from extreme excitement regarding the appearance of no less than ten cases of trichiniasis, which are likely to terminate fatally. The circumstances are as follows: About ten miles south of this town, in DeKalb, are the following persons, working on Mr. MALONEY's farm: Mr. GROVIER, wife and two little girls aged respectively 9 and 7 years. With them lived a man named FITZMARTIN, with his mother, a lady about 55 years of age, his grandmother, aged 75 years, wife and one little girl. They are all Hollanders. Besides them is a driver named COWLES who occasionally take his meals with the two families. It appears that about three weeks ago they were shipping hogs, and observing one old hog particularly lean, which they were unable to satisfactorily fatten, they killed him and converted him into bologna sausage which, in an uncooked state, became the staple of food. About three or four days after first eating of this raw animal, the two little girls of Mr. GROVIER were taken sick; the principal symptoms were intense pain in the head and bowels, fever and depression. Dr. GREEN was sent for to this town, and drove over; the families being Hollanders, and speaking bad English, the Doctor was scarcely able to understand a word of explanation; but from his own observations he concluded that the disease was an ordinary case of scarlet fever, and treated it accordingly, but the little patients grew rapidly worse and were soon beyond the reach of pain.

The family were all this time still eating out of the noisome sausage, quite raw, and GROVIER, his wife, FITZMARTIN, his wife, and his mother were attacked. The great grandmother, whose extreme age and toothless condition prevented her partaking of this poisonous meat, besides FITZMARTIN's little four-year-old girl, were the only members of the family who escaped the disease.

Dr. MESICK, of this town, was then called in, and found the patients in a high state of fever; the same depression and pain existed as in typhoid fever, but the swelling of all the voluntary muscles was a feature to be accounted for by some other cause. Inquiry as to what the family were eating, at once convinced the doctor that trichinosis was then scourging this unhappy family, and an examination of the pork revealed the presence in myriads of the dreaded *trichinæ spiralis* and a *post-mortem* examination of the two little victims resulted in the discovery of the same parasite in their muscle.

No specific treatment, it is believed, has yet been discovered for the disease, and Dr. MESICK was compelled to combat the symptoms on his own responsibility. He has been partially successful, as GROVIER and wife are mending, as also COWLES; FITZMARTIN, however, rapidly became worse, and died on Monday last. Mrs. FITZMARTIN is in a critical condition, and her child is also suffering. Small hopes are entertained of their recovery. FITZMARTIN's mother, it is believed, will not survive many hours. The patients are now being attended by Dr. REID, who, living within five miles of the afflicted families, is enabled to render more ready relief, and bestow closer attention upon the sufferers. COWLES yesterday got up, and walked over to the farm. It is rumored that another man has been attacked, but nothing definitely is known of the matter. A man named SUHR, of Belvidere, who was for some days with the families, and eat some of the pork, is also attacked at that town.

BELVIDERE, Ill., Dec. 30.—Pork is at a discount, and the excitement regarding the disease known as trichiniasis, has been caught from the neighboring town of Marengo. On Monday morning, Dr. HUNT, of this city, was called upon to attend a man named JOHN SUHR, who was suffering from a complexity of symptoms that threatened to end soon in death. He had been working on MALONEY's farm, south of Marengo, and had been living for a day or two with a family named GROVIER, and had been taken sick just after the children. Dr. MESICK had given him some medicine, but he was much worse than before; his pulse was at 140, and he was very feverish; he had, during his stay with his relations, partaken of some pork sausage, quite raw, and Dr. HUNT at once concluded that he was suffering from trichinosis. He has been in constant attendance since Monday, and now believes that his patient will recover, though such an event appeared doubtful till this morning.

## THE CHINESE.

### The First Installment for Texas—How they Looked and Acted—What they Require.

*From the St. Louis Democrat, Dec. 30.*

The 250 Chinamen who arrived on Tuesday night by the North Missouri Road, were transferred to the steamer *Mississippi*, lying at the foot of Market-street. The scene at the depot at the time the train arrived is said to have been ludicrous in the extreme. The word was given for John to "*go ashore*," and at once thsee was a deafening clamor and a confusion of tongues. Every man searched for his luggage, which consisted of a bamboo stick and roll of bed clothes, and a bundle of wearing apparel. These bundles were pitched out into the crowd, and passed overhead from hand to hand until they came to the owners. The chatter resembled that of a council of monkeys, but all were good-natured. After getting on board the *Mississippi*, the Celestials "simmered down," unrolled their blankets on the deck aft the engines, and curling up, were soon dreaming of their far-away homes across the Pacific, and the wives and children left behind.

VISITORS TO THE BOAT.

Yesterday the lemon-colored travelers were visited on board the *Mississippi* by thousands of our citizens, who were anxious to see what they looked like. A good many of the Celestials walked on the streets, looking at the buildings, the show windows and the vehicles. They all behaved very well, and did not exhibit as much curiosity as the red Indian does when he comes to the haunts of civilization. The majority of them, however, remained on the boat, some standing on the guards in groups, chattering and laughing, and some squatting on mats and blankets on the deck. One party of five or six were grouped, *a la* Turk, around a bamboo mat, engaged in a Chinese game with bits of black bone or wood with white spots like dominoes. The game seemed to be for amusement, as no money was in sight. Several of the Chinamen spoke English, and were quite communicative. All wore the national pig-tail, and most of them were arrayed in blue coats, or rather skirts, that came to the knees. Their hats were of various kinds—caps, stovepipes and turbans. Some wore thick American boots, but nearly all had on a peculiar kind of shoes, broad at the toes and slipshod, so that when they walked their heels flip-flapped, and their steps were short and quick.

ROUSTABOUTS AND SPECULATORS.

The roustabouts or deck-hands on the boat are all Africans, and they did not seem to view the Chinese with favorable eyes. They regard them as interlopers, who work for half pay, keep all they earn, despise fat bacon, and never indulge in whisky and poker. The Asiatics had never seen so many black men before, and they gazed at them curiously out of the corners of their pig-like eyes, opening their mouths and displaying their broad, white front upper teeth. As a great many New-Englanders boarded the boat to see John, there was, of course, some "trading" done. The Chinamen had some brass coins of their own country, and it was not long before they learned the value of "stamps." Coin worth half a cent were "swapped" for fractional currency worth twenty-five or fifty cents, and the yellow men laughed prodigiously at the supposed verdancy of the Yankees.

The Galveston *Civilian* of the 17th has an article on the coming of these men, from which we gather some interesting facts. They have been at work on the Central Pacific Railroad, and have abundantly proved their adaptability to the labor required, and are engaged as an experiment for that class of labor in Texas. This body of men is destined for the extension of the Houston (Texas) Central Railroad, and will be at once taken to Calvert and placed on the line of sections under construction. As the line from Calvert to Bremond is now very nearly graded, it is probable that John Chinaman will lift his first spadeful of Texas earth somewhere beyond Bremond. If he is a success with the present experiment, large bodies will be at once brought in, and the thronging thousands will put their shoulders to the car of Texas improvements and give us a new impulse toward our future development.

Captain BOYCE has given us some very interesting details of the difficulties encountered in negotiating the present arrangements. It was found that a Chinese league or union exists all through California, the chiefs of which conduct all negotiations and take care of the interests of the men. These chiefs are elected to office, and have a salary to compensate them. It was found in the process of the negotiation that Chinese human nature is no nearer to the angelic standard than is Saxon or Celtic among us. The chiefs needed side contracts and private bargains, just as a Southerner or a Yankee politician does before he can comprehend the true interests of his constituents.

Thus it was found necessary to agree to establish a Chinese store in the vicinity of the place of labor, and great diplomacy was exhibited in arranging the amount and class of goods the contractors were called upon to supply as stock in the establishment. We give the full result of the negotiation in the following list of goods to be bought for Chinese store in Texas:

Narrow leaves, 500 pounds; bamboo brushes, 5 dozen; foo chuck, or bean curd sticks, 10 boxes, or 400 pounds; 10 boxes vermicelli, 500 pounds; 200 pounds ginger root, 50 pounds orange peel, 200 pounds cuttle fish, 10 boxes soy, 10 jars catsup, 20 reams Chinese writing paper, 200 Chinese pencils, 10 daily account books, 5,000 Chinese visiting card paper, 5 pieces paper, (for lights;) 300 pounds California abalones, 400 pounds red melon seeds, 2 dozen frying pan shovels, 4 dozen copper spoons (large,) 100 pounds pak ko, 10 pairs crape suspenders, 50 pounds sugar candy, 50 pounds red dates, 6 counting boards, 1 pound Chinese ink, 100 Chinese pens, 10 paper boxes pills, 10 bottles medicine powder, 10 boxes (100 gallons) China nut oil, 10 jars or 700 pounds salt turnip, 40 sets bowls, 40 sets chop sticks, 1 dozen chop knives, 20,000 pounds salt shrimps, 15 bags or 1,950 pounds salt fish, 200 bags fungus, 50 Chinese pass books, 50 Chinese general ledger books, 5 boxes or 50,000 fire crackers, 2 boxes fire crackers, Jos paper, Jos sticks, 1 box or 55 pounds dried oysters, 5 mats or 250 pounds black peas, 2 mats or 100 pounds red peas, 5 mats or 250 barrels green peas, 18 large kettles, 16 small kettles, 2 dozen frying-pan shovels, 2 boxes or 120 pairs Chinese common shoes, 20 Chinese purses, 10 buckskin purses.

The men are to receive $30 coin per month, and board themselves. The contractors pay for their transportation to Texas, and all that it may cost them over $20 to return to San Francisco after three years' service, the contractors agree to pay. It is calculated that the coming of the Chinese will so hasten our railroad constructions that they may by that time be sent back by rail from Texas *via* Kansas. We infer from the statements of Captain BOYCE that he contemplates pushing this business with energy if he finds encouragement, and looks to future arrangements for transportation *via* Panama, which will facilitate the operation, and perhaps reduce the cost of importation.

## SUICIDE OF A WIFE-MURDERER.

### Martin McGuire Hangs Himself in the Hartford Jail—His Last Letter.

*From the Hartford (Conn.) Times, Dec. 31.*

MARTIN MCGUIRE, the man who murdered his wife at their residence, corner of Washington-street and Retreat-avenue, on the 22d of last August, committed suicide last night by hanging himself in his cell at the county jail on Pearl street. He was discovered hanging dead by ANDREW FENN, son of the jailer, this morning, when he went to let him out to wash. The jailer, Mr. FENN, examined the body immediately, and finding it stiff and cold, allowed it to remain until a jury was summoned by the Coroner, and it was then taken down and placed on a mattrass in the hall, to await the disposition of the family, who had been notified of the occurrence by telegraph.

That MCGUIRE premeditated the suicide there can be no doubt, for his arrangements were made in the most deliberate manner. He obtained some hemp, which some of the prisoners are employed upon, also a piece of rope, some waxed twine and a bit of a broom handle. With the hemp he made a three-strand rope, twisting it very firmly together and splicing one end of it so as to form a loop; in this loop he fixed the bit of rope, which he formed into a noose; this allowed the hemp rope to slide easily. The other end of the rope was also spliced with a smaller loop, by which it was attached to the broom handle. In order to make the rope stronger, he bound it with waxed twine; the rope and noose thus made were also firmly bound to the broom handle with the same waxed threads. Then with bits of wood he fixed the broom handle with the rope attached into a small ventilator in the back of the cell. This opening is only the size of the end of a brick, and the broom handle was firmly wedged into it. MCGUIRE then, standing on his water pail, must have fastened the noose around his neck, and, kicking away the bucket, hung suspended, with his feet about six inches from the cell floor. On the floor by the side of the body was a shirt sleeve, twisted and tied into knots, which was probably bound round the feet, and had slipped off. He was partially undressed, his shoes and stockings and coat being off. He apparently died without a struggle; his hands rested straight by his sides, his head turned on one side, the face calm, and the mouth and eyes closed; the limbs hung naturally, and not a vestige of a struggle could be detected.

A LETTER TO HIS FRIENDS.

The following letter was found open, without any direction, on a chest in MCGUIRE's cell:

> Oh, my God! I am so grieved to think that I seen my wife in my mother's arms and I to be the cause. I am here to knight and the first thing I think of is when I got in the yeard. I can't think of what I done in the house, as her mother said.
>
> ELLAN I do forgive. Dear Brother, you git the three hundred Dollars from R. D. HUBBARD, and one ($100) from S. F. JONES and what money of mine WELLS has got; he gave me $300 dollars of it. I want it all got put for the children. Dear Brother, I want you and GARITY to be in good frinds, for he never wanted me to be taken, nor I wes not taken untill I got ready to be.

The above was written in ink and the balance with lead pencil.

> I will say of my wife she was true, and it was for her truth and loyalty that we were united, & for the same my heart shall bear and not I the walls of Dungen. I gave some money to my Boys the last time. dont know how much, for I MARTIN MCGUIRE am sick.
>
> I dont want my children to go to no Asilum while the money stands, and when anything is done let them be put with some good american, for it is not ignorance & pregudice that child en wants. so Brother THOMAS you will see to them I hope what furniture & sutch of mine that is not GARRITYS.
>
> MARTIN McGUIRE.
>
> I want to made sale of or GARRITY to allow for them because he cant claim my things for he gave nothing he let his daughter go as her own. She was only 16 months in the country when she married.
>
> MARTIN MCGUIRE,
> America.

A few days since he informed Mr. FENN, the jailer, that he thought it would best for him to take all his money back from his counsel, as they could not help his case much, and it would be better to give it to his children. The letter he left shows that he was of the same mind when he wrote it. The brother of MCGUIRE came from Meriden this morning, and procured a handsome rosewood coffin, in which the remains were inclosed and taken to Meriden this noon for burial.

M'GUIRE'S CRIME.

MCGUIRE's crime and arrest are still fresh in the memory of our readers; but we will give a brief synopsis of the sad affair. On Sunday morning, Aug. 22, MCGUIRE, who had been living unpleasantly with his wife, suddenly got up from his seat at the breakfast table, and seizing his wife by the hair, cut her throat, inflicting horrible wounds, from which she died on the following Wednesday afternoon. MCGUIRE walked deliberately away immediately after the deed, and though closely pursued, was not arrested until Friday, the 27th. During the week he and wandered from place to place, and at last came back to his own house, in the middle of the night, and was found secreted in the cellar. He was brought before the Police Court on the 5th of September, and after a preliminary examination, was bound over for trial before the Superior Court. At the September term of that Court he was arraigned before the Grand Jury and a true bill brought against him. During his incarceration he has conducted himself at times in such a manner as to leave hardly a doubt of his being insane, and it is probable that in one of these fits he committed suicide.

### The Twenty-sixth Senatorial District.

*From the Rochester Democrat.*

Returns from the Senatorial election in the Twenty-sixth District show the election of ABRAHAM V. HARPENDING, the Republican candidate, by a majority of several hundred votes. Though this result is not at all surprising to us, it is a great disappointment to the Democracy. They cherished the hope that, by extraordinary vigilance, they would be able to win. Attempts were made to sow dissensions in the Republican ranks, and it was hoped that the lukewarmness thereby produced, together with the falling off of interest usually attending a special election, combined with the feeling of security usually indulged by the dominant party, would conspire to keep enough Republicans from the polls to enable their adversaries to snatch the victory from their grasp. But their designs came to nothing, and the good men and true of the Twenty-sixth District have again triumphed beneath the Republican banner. The District will be represented in the Senate by a man in every way worthy to wear Senatorial honors.

### Labor in the South—Hiring Hands 1870.

*From the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, Dec. 30.*

It is remarked that not one-tenth the number of field hands are seen upon the streets this Christmas as were any former since the war. They are far less roving. They are getting more settled, and finding out that yearly changes from one plantation to another do not pay. Thousands of them are becoming landholders upon a small scale—that is, proprietors are giving each head of a family two or three acres of ground upon which they have erected a house, fenced in, and are cultivating gardens, raising poultry, hogs, &c. All such have no sort of disposition to leave and hunt other places. By this wise policy the planters are obtaining leases upon which to make future calculations—are attaching the freedmen to their possessions. This is the plan worked upon for a thousand years in England. It is in its germ here, but will eventually take that course.

The prices paid for hands are $150 for number one men, $120 for number two, $90 for women, and in that proportion for half-grown boys. In contracts upon shares one-third of the crop is given to the freedmen.

In this connection it may be remarked that, as a general rule, men who deal justly with them have little trouble obtaining a full supply. Every available hand in Georgia is in requisition. Work can be obtained without the least difficulty from honorable men who will comply faithfully with all their obligations.

## CUSTOM HOUSE REFORMS.

### The Cartage Business—New Rules and Regulations.

The cartage business of the New-York Custom House for years has been a source of annoyance to the Collectors of the Port. During the administration of Collector SMYTHE trouble arising from mismanagement of the cartage business became notorious, was the subject of Congressional investigation and newspaper comment. The patronage arising from the transportation of goods from steamers to bonded warehouses alone is immense and the amount paid annually reaches the hundred thousand dollar column. Merchants and others having business with the Custom House have had frequent cause of complaint, occasioned by delays and grave misdemeanors on the part of persons who have had charge of the transportation of dutiable goods from one place to another. Heretofore the contractors and the employés of contractors in this branch of the Customs service were men of mixed political opinions. There was a lack of anything like order or discipline in the department, and to inaugurate a reform where it was evidently much needed, Collector GRINNELL determined to reorganize the cartage business, and to place in charge a responsible person who should direct the affairs in the cartage department. General looseness in the transaction of business heretofore was manifest. Cartmen have been detected in criminal delays, and packages have been changed while in transportation between vessels and the bonded warehouses. As an instance, in the place of a box of superior silk goods a case marked and numbered in a similar manner, but containing inferior goods, would be substituted, taken to the Appraiser's store, there a duty fixed upon the sample case, and the whole lot, perhaps a thousand cases, would be entered at a very low figure, and thus the Government would be defrauded of thousands of dollars. Under the new *regimé* there are to be "eight cartage districts, with a contractor for each district, who shall be under heavy bonds for the strict performance of his duty. The contractors shall agree upon a general agent of carting, who shall be subject to confirmation by the Collector, and who shall have supervision and control of all matters connected with the cartage business, and all complaints are to be made to him. An appeal, however, may be had to the Collector." Every driver of a cart or dray will be obliged to sign a receipt, which will contain a specification of the package, as to the goods, marks, weight and numbers, at what hour it was received and delivered, and if delay has taken place while the goods were *in transitu* a satisfactory excuse must be given. The prices for cartage are to be uniform, and will not exceed the City rates. The drivers and employés in this branch of the service are to be appointed by the Collector, and they, as well as the contractors, are to be men of known Republican principles and of integrity and capacity.

### The Twelfth-Street Head School and the Twenty-Third-Street Normal School.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

For many years your newspaper has been our household guest, and I have learned to place great confidence in its prevailing sentiments of justice and common sense, and for that reason am induced to apply to you on behalf of the school for girls, known as the "Head School," in Twelfth-street.

For the last year or two there have been many discussions on the propriety of the present system of education in the public schools, and the Press, as a rule, have declared against it; maintaining the very erroneous plea that the rich robbed the poor by educating their children in these schools. Such a statement evidently ignores the fact that the rich are taxed and pay by far the greater proportion of taxes for public school support, and that they ought, consequently, to be allowed the privileges of these schools if they so desire; and also that the presence of the children of accomplished and cultivated people must necessarily have a refining and elevating influence on their less fortunate associates. The public jealousy has been particularly directed against the Twelfth-street school for girls, and the new Board of Education have apparently decided to do all that is possible to destroy its prestige, especially in the senior department. That this is the ulterior object of the establishment of the so-called Normal School in Twenty-third-street, has little doubt among those who have given any attention to the matter, and indeed such was admitted to be the case by Mr. RANDALL, the General Superintendent, in an address delivered to the scholars at a public exhibition, and although an attempt by the Board of Education was made to gloss over and disguise his remarks, they did not, and could not positively deny the charge.

Whether the new academy will prove favorable to the advancement of female education in this City, is an open question, but there can be no question about the rank injustice and ingratitude that the new Board, in taking this step, exhibit towards our beloved teacher, the Principal of the senior department.

For fourteen years this talented and estimable lady has labored incessantly for the good of this school, and has secured it a place at the head of all free institutions for the culture of her sex. A graduate of Twelfth-street School leaves it armed, both morally and mentally, for the battle of life, and is fitted either to labor well and successfully for her maintenance, or to grace a position of luxury and ease.

There has been great cry of late about the insufficiency and superficiality of female education, and many of the errors of woman's life are attributed, and rightly so, to this cause. One noble woman has made it the labor of her life to remedy this evil, as far as it is in the power of one human will to achieve. Is it right, is it just, that her claims for consideration should be entirely overlooked, that the structure raised with so much care and devotion, and by so many years of ceaseless toil, and weary brain work, should at one fell blow, be destroyed, and no recompense given? Surely if the department she herself created be taken from her, an equal or a higher position in the new institution is simply her due. That she is worthy and capable of it, is shown so plainly by the fruits of her labors, that not even the men who for political reasons are willing to treat her with basest ingratitude, dare deny.

It is generally admitted that the Principal of the new school is a gentleman of superior education and ability, but we very much doubt if he is as capable of understanding and directing the female mind to its highest eminence, as the lady who is at the head of our school. The position of Vice-Principal in the new school is to be filled, as we are informed, by a gentleman who has done nothing in particular to make the place his due, and between him and the Principal of Twelfth-street School, the superior fitness and higher claims of the latter ought certainly to entitle her to the preference. The injustice that is impending on this lady is deeply felt and regretted by every teacher and pupil under her charge.

I have but feebly spoken the sentiments of our whole number. There is not one among us who would not stand by our Principal, and utterly refuse to enter the new institution, if it were possible, by so doing, to aid our beloved teacher and prevent the dissolution of our department.

We appeal to you, Sir, that with your usual sense of right and justice, you will help us to make known this grievance to the public.

A PUPIL OF THE SENIOR DEPARTMENT.
NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 1, 1870.

### Real Estate Transactions.

Mr. ANDREW WILSON, Jr., has entered on one of the largest real estate movements ever undertaken in Westchester County. On Saturday that gentleman gave a sumptuous dinner to a number of his friends at the residence of THOS. B. HAWLEY, Esq., on the White Plains road, near Mamaroneck, and there and then presented his plans for the coming season. They are not yet fully matured, but enough has been decided on to show their importance. He has just purchased 2,000 acres extending northerly from the New-Haven Railroad, a distance of three and a half miles. The width is about two miles. The entire tract is to be sold at auction, but not until roads and such other improvements shall have been made as will greatly add to the price of property throughout that entire region. There are already many valuable farms and dwellings on the tract, but it is proposed to lay out the rest into park and villa plots. Ten houses, worth from $8,000 to $15,000 will be erected on different parts of the property.

The estate of HAWLEY & CLAPP, which was included in the purchase, consisted of over four hundred acres, with a fine residence located on a commanding eminence. That of Mr. HAWLEY has a magnificent country mansion which cost $60,000. Among the many other noticeable estates are those of Messrs. STEPHEN C. GRIFFIN, WM. CORNELL and Mr. MCINTYRE. A boulevard is to be constructed from Mamaroneck Depot to Scarsdale, through the proposed park, a distance of five miles. Mr. WILSON expects to expend not less than $300,000 for improving the property. Arrangements will be made with the New-Haven Railroad Company for a new depot building. During the past year the Company has erected eighty structures at several of the stations along the line of the road. Mr. WILSON will contribute $60,000 towards putting up the desired building. His first improvements will be made at near the depot, and it is here that the opening sale of houses and lots for workingmen will also be made. It will probably come off early next Spring. The services of mechanics, day laborers and carpenters will be taken in payment for the lots. Several competent engineers are to be engaged, besides a score or more of landscape gardeners. The programme for the disposal of the property embraces no less than five great sales, the best one to take place about the 1st of July.

### Mysterious Disappearance of a Methodist Clergyman.

There is a certain mystery hanging about the conduct and disappearance of Rev. Mr. PEARCE, a Methodist clergyman of West Hampton, L. I. On Tuesday, last week, in seeming good health, he left his home for Moriches, and after purchasing a large trunk at that place, borrowed a horse and buggy of a friend, for the purpose of returning home, which he did. Wednesday he sent his wife to Moriches with the horse, promising to come down after her in the evening. Thursday morning, he, not having arrived, and his wife feeling worried, she started towards home on foot, expecting to meet him, but she did not, and walked the entire distance, eight miles, alone. On arriving home she found everything in great disorder and confusion, trunks and drawers emptied about the room, and all their valuables missing. During the day a messenger arrived from Riverhead, stating that Rev. Mr. PEARCE wished him to say to his wife that he had received a telegram from Boston that his father was dead, and that he was on his way thither, that she must not be alarmed, and that he would return soon. On inquiry it was ascertained that no such message had been received at the telegraph office in Riverhead for him, and also that Mr. PEARCE had left on the Thursday morning train for New-York, expressing his trunks to Boston. The supposition is that he is deranged. It is reported that he has before suffered from aberration of the mind, and that his mother's family had been similarly afflicted.

### New Postal Arrangements.

The direct German mails to Hamburg and the direct French mail *via* Cherbourg, will close at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 4th inst., at 12 o'clock M. A supplementary mail will be made up on pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, and closed at 1:45 P. M. Letters for France must be prepaid.

### Court Calendars for Monday.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

*Held by Ingraham, P. J., and Barnard and Brady, JJ.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.*

Non-enumerated motions only.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

*Held by Cardozo, J.*

First Monday Calendar—Preferred causes.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

*Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.*

Nos.
246—Furth vs. Foster.
247—Casey vs. Same.
803—Sturns vs. Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co.
1151—Pike vs. Sun Mutual Ins. Co.
1295—Flateau vs. Hoeft.
1297—O'Hara vs. Sealy.
1307—White vs. The American Steel Co.
721—Reed vs. Sun Mutual Ins. Co.

Nos.
1077—Chapman vs. Douglas.
1227—Hill vs. Donovan.
133—Escoffice vs. John Kelly.
132—Bedoin vs. Kelly.
1189—Mercer vs. Bowles.
1277—Br'klyn Oil Refinery vs. Brown.
165—Singer vs. N. Jersey Steam Navigation Co.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

*Part II.—Held by Freedman, J.*

Nos.
3520—Smith vs. Coe.
1276—Stokes vs. Brown.
1410—Hill vs. Donnell.
800—Geller vs. Theiss.
1208—McDaniel vs. O'Brien.
1508—Feeny vs. O'Brien.
1006—Harrington vs. Cunningham.

Nos.
1494—Ahrensdorf vs. O'Brien.
1586—Classin vs. Leopold.
1610—Vaughn vs. Eisner.
1538—Schmidt vs. Ruckert.
1646—Kullis vs. Ratz.
572—Kohberts vs. Kelly.
1644—Riley vs. Weeks.
1150—Davidson vs. Britton.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

*Held by Daly, Loew and Van Brunt, JJ.*

*Appeals from Judgments of Special Term.*

Nos.
1—Silva vs. Depew.
2—Beatson vs. Poillon.
3—O'Donohue vs. Hicks.
4—Seixas vs. Foster.
5—Reid vs. Kelly.
6—Bullock vs. Clements.
7—Babcock vs. Robbins.
8—Collins vs. Richards.
9—Gardner vs. Tyler.
10—Muhlenbrinck vs. Keilers.
11—Hasman vs. Hoboken Land, &c., Co.
12—Ingnanzo vs. Solomon et al.
13—Upton vs. Belden.
14—Armoury vs. Koehler.
15—Willis vs. De Witt et al.
16—Jansen vs. Moses et al.
17—French vs. Knoch.
18—Wall vs. Ferguson.
19—Taylor vs. Thomas.
20—Beers vs. McLean.
21—Mooney vs. Bogert.
22—Graham vs. Ahmuty.
23—Fettretch vs. Rosenthal.
24—Northam vs. The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of New-York.
25—Barr, Receiver, &c., vs. Young.

Nos.
26—Hulsen et al. vs. Walter et al.
27—Gillilan vs. Gould Machine Co., Newark, N. J.
28—Shutes et al. vs. Hamilton.
29—Reed vs. Gannon.
30—Albro vs. Figuera.
31—Rhinelander vs. Annon et al.
32—Palmer vs. Lyons.
33—Lienan, &c., vs. Dinsmore.
34—Christy, Administ., vs. Libby.
35—Sweeny vs. Deforest.
36—Rolker vs. Baach.
37—Hadley vs. Ayres.
38—McNulty vs. Bunn.
39—Smith vs. Douglas.
40—McGoldrick vs. Lyons, Sr., &c.
41—Hinrich vs. Korn.
42—Waring vs. The United States Telegraph Co.
43—De Comeau vs. The Guild Farm Oil Co.
44—Cummings vs. Shultz.
45—Wells vs. Davis.
46—Hendrickson vs. Kelly.
47—Hart vs. Hoffman.
48—Bostwick vs. Beyser.
49—Leslie vs. Leslie.

*Appeals from Marine and Justice Courts.*

50—Oliff vs. Beckner.
51—Russell vs. Green.
52—Robinson vs. O'Connell.
53—Belden vs. Adams.
54—Breitling vs. Stoecke.
55—Blowers vs. Quintard.
56—Aeling vs. Scheels.
57—Dellevey vs. Bolger.
58—Brennan vs. Lowrey.
59—Thomas vs. Land.
60—Bergen vs. Morgan.
61—Barnum vs. Feeny.
62—Cochran vs. Ripley.
63—Haskell vs. Ahearn.
64—Lord vs. Malloy.
65—Penniman vs. The Montana Gold Mining Co. of Colorado.
66—Biehn vs. Limerecir.
67—Menehan vs. Rahr.
68—Jardine vs. Dunbar.
69—Joseph et al. vs. Lowenstein.
70—Mount vs. Linthicum.
71—Gaffney vs. Terry.
72—McNulty vs. Moore.
73—Elkin vs. Carpenter.
74—Parker vs. Stuart.
75—Hersch vs. Hipp.
76—Solomon vs. McGill.
77—Hanford vs. Stevenson.
78—Shields vs. Brown.
79—Jetter vs. Dodge.
80—Wood vs. Father Matthew's U. B. T. A. B. Society.
81—Hassen vs. Father Matthew's T.A.B.S.
82—Nones vs. Flynn.
83—Hallacher vs. Bassford.
84—Packard vs. Ellsworth.
85—Vass vs. Croesinger.
86—Tracey & Russell vs. McKown.
87—Steinway vs. Hicks.
88—Mahoney vs. Townsend.
89—Cassidy vs. McIntyre.
90—Vanderpoil vs. Bangs.
91—Wilkie vs. Wharton.
92—Fitch vs. Rodenstein.
93—Prince vs. Lynch.
94—Hastings vs. Quinn.
95—Broderick vs. De Cordova.
96—Boyd vs. McDonough et al.
97—Goldsmith vs. Billings.
98—Rogan vs. Gianalo.
99—Cochran vs. Ripley et al.
100—Spear vs. Cross.
101—Hollander vs. Spies.
102—Earl vs. Wheaton et al.
103—Keine vs. The Nat. Health Ins. Asso'n.
104—Meyers vs. Mairs.
105—Haran vs. Cody.
106—Wood et al. vs Sanches.
107—Williams vs. McKensie.
108—Hyams vs. Johnson et al.
109—Godinski vs. Estes et al.
110—Rosenfeld vs. Claflin et al.
111—Leaman vs. Pennefather.
112—Godinski vs. Estes.
113—Doty vs. Darrell et al.
114—Bixby vs. Bennett.
115—Furlong vs. Hickox.
116—Allerton et al. vs. Wheeler.
117—Miles vs. Graves.
118—Bray vs. Bogardus.
119—Batchelor vs. Loughran.
120—Talcott vs. Rosenberg.
121—Kline vs. Babcock.
122—N. Y. Manuf'g Co. vs. Doody.
123—Pattison vs. Thain.
124—Curry vs. Coulter.
125—Fitzsimmons vs. Murphy.
126—Bach et al. vs. McDermott.
127—McClees vs. Miller.
128—Reid vs. Jettles.
129—McReynolds vs. Vanderbilt.
130—Meyer vs. Phelan et al.
131—Panson vs. Newell.
132—Wehle vs. Behrend.
133—Newbecker vs. Darius et al.
134—Schapel vs. Malone.
135—Kelly vs. Taylor.
136—Howard vs. Cagney.
137—Murphy vs. Chichester.
138—Briggs et al. vs. Dawson.
139—Smith vs. Coulter.
140—Foley vs. Foley.
141—Carrington et al. vs. Rocheen et al.
142—McGoldrick vs. McArdle.
143—Murphy vs. Deforest.
144—Morton vs. Hudson River Railroad Co.
145—The Laflin Powder Co. vs. Nesmith et al.
146—Acker vs. Hicks.
147—Beekman vs. Johnson et al.
148—Hand vs. Brady.
149—Wolfram, &c., vs. Wise.
150—McReynolds vs. Vanderbilt.
151—Livingston vs. Reis.
152—Biss vs. Keyser.
153—Zaver vs. Rabe.
154—Hopkins vs. Hineman.
155—Ten Broeck vs. Borie.
156—Garvey vs. Cullen.
157—Slattery vs. Clifton.
158—Hersberg et al. vs. Bauer.
159—Gibbons vs. Martin.
160—Gray vs. Coulter.
161—Hirsch vs. Livingston, President, &c.
162—Reeder vs. Brown.
163—Trumble, &c., vs. Wehle et al.
164—Dunkin, &c., vs. Bevins.
165—Lees et al. vs. O'Neill.
166—Rockwell vs. Mulligan.
167—Hatzel vs. Urny et al.
168—Clark vs. Jeffers.
169—Ossman vs. Kahn.
170—Gundered vs. Helms.
171—Brown vs. Huelin.
172—Arnold et al. vs. Callanan.
173—Ahern vs. The N. Steamship Co.
174—Wolff vs. Levy.
175—Cassidy vs. Murphy.
176—Canart vs. Clark et al.
177—Dunham, Jr., et al. vs. Bevins.
178—Stehr vs. Hanford.
179—Brown vs. Bloomberg.
180—O'Keefe vs. Rinaldo.
181—Farrell vs. Duggan.
182—Coleman vs. Ranney.
183—McGill vs. Hillyer.
184—Myeres vs. Steinmitz.
185—Brehn vs. Luqueer.
186—Van Tassel et al. vs. McIntosh, impl'd.
186½—Same vs. Same.
187—McGothern vs. Donadi.
188—Haas et al. vs. Zabinski.
189—Gruhn vs. Caminsky.
190—Jones vs. Lovrani.
191—French vs. Grund.
192—Frank, ex'x. vs. Benner.
193—Frank, ex'x. vs. Bendenger.
194—Mass vs. Greason.
195—Lennon vs. Little.
196—Hoffmire et al. vs. Duffy.
197—Daniel vs. Hyams.
198—Bradley vs. Godfrey.
199—Rothert vs. Hintz.
200—Roberts et al. vs. Harte.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

*Held by Bedford, J.*

Nos.
1—The People vs. John Martin, burglary.
2—The Same vs. John Shevlin, burglary.
3—The Same vs. George Balfe, John H. Howe, burglary.
4—The Same vs. George Sipp, felonious assault and battery.
5—The Same vs. Timothy E. Sullivan, embezzlement.
6—The Same vs. Thos. J. Radcliff, grand larceny.

Nos.
7—The Same vs. Nicholas Duggan, John Grogan, grand larceny.
8—The Same vs. Philip Cantlin, Patrick Cantlin, receiving stolen goods.
9—The Same vs. John Donnelly, grand larceny.
10. The Same vs. Edward Clairbourne, larceny from the person.
11. The Same vs. Edward Shannon, larceny from the person.

## FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONDAY, Jan. 3—A. M.

The weekly average of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing House of this City for the week ending Saturday last, Jan. 1, compares as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year, to which we add the Specie and Currency balances in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

| | |
|---|---|
| Decrease in Loans | $689,613 |
| Increase in Specie | 2,746,931 |
| Decrease in other Legal Tenders | 540,616 |
| Increase in Deposits | 1,963,808 |
| Increase in Circulation | 39,050 |

| | Dec. 25, '69. | Jan. 2, '69. | Jan. 1, '70. |
|---|---|---|---|
| National Capital | $73,035,000 | $74,007,700 | $73,035,000 |
| Local Capital | 12,069,898 | 9,962,500 | 12,069,898 |
| Total Capital | $85,104,898 | $83,970,200 | $85,104,898 |
| Loans | 251,096,000 | 259,090,057 | 250,406,387 |
| Gold and Gold Notes | 28,419,977 | 20,736,122 | 31,166,908 |
| Other Legal Tenders | 44,493,932 | 48,896,481 | 45,094,608 |
| Deposits | 177,165,586 | 180,490,445 | 179,129,394 |
| Circulation | 34,127,837 | 34,279,609 | 34,166,908 |
| In Sub-Treasury | 86,493,121 | 87,901,169 | 90,067,458 |

The Bank statement published to-day exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous statement. The Banks owed:

| | Dec. 25, '69. | Jan. 1, '70. | Jan. 2, '69 |
|---|---|---|---|
| On deposit | $177,165,586 | $179,129,394 | $180,490,445 |
| Circulation | 34,127,837 | 34,166,908 | 34,379,609 |
| Total | $211,293,423 | $213,296,302 | $214,870,054 |
| 25 ꝑ ct. would be | 52,823,356 | 53,324,075 | 53,717,513 |
| They held: In Gold and Greenbacks | 72,913,969 | 76,201,516 | 69,632,543 |
| Excess | $20,090,613 | $22,877,441 | $15,915,030 |
| Rate for money | 7 ꝑ cent. | 7 ꝑ cent. | 10 ꝑ cent. |

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $2,747,433 against the total entries of $3,184,259, same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,240,911 against $3,023,509, same week last year. The exports of Specie, $788,970, against $222,815 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $1,373,186. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 27,153 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived, 2,080.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York since Jan. 1, 1869, are as follows, the figures being official to Dec. 1, and since semi-official from the Custom House—the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | $22,321,251 | September | $22,979,489 |
| February | 23,944,525 | October | 17,009,219 |
| March | 33,021,622 | November | 19,081,197 |
| April | 31,536,364 | Dec. 4 | 5,531,529 |
| May | 26,646,394 | Dec. 11 | 4,881,993 |
| June | 24,168,103 | Dec. 18 | 3,704,216 |
| July | 24,490,106 | Dec. 25 | 4,010,751 |
| August | 27,227,207 | Dec. 31 | 2,747,433 |
| Total since Jan. 1 | | | $293,281,201 |
| Against same time, 1868 | | | *244,105,445 |
| Increase since Jan. 1 | | | $49,175,750 |

*Official.

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York since Jan. 1, 1869, are as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | $13,153,017 | September | $17,228,984 |
| February | 10,824,812 | October | 19,088,255 |
| March | 12,588,895 | November | 17,398,002 |
| April | 15,409,087 | Dec. 8 | 4,413,422 |
| May | 16,076,606 | Dec. 15 | 3,646,298 |
| June | 17,219,716 | Dec. 22 | 3,540,500 |
| July | 19,082,266 | Dec. 29 | 3,240,911 |
| August | 18,624,219 | | |
| Total since Jan. 1 | | | $191,518,958 |
| Against same time 1868 | | | *164,116,519 |
| Increase since Jan. 1 | | | $27,402,439 |
| Gold Dec. 31, 1869 | | | 120⅛ ꝑ cent. |
| Gold Dec. 31, 1868 | | | 135⅛ ꝑ cent. |

*Official.

The exports of Gold and Silver of all descriptions from New-York since Jan. 1, 1869, are as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | $3,214,380 | September | $1,763,171 |
| February | 3,322,083 | October | 2,331,076 |
| March | 2,399,968 | November | 1,128,545 |
| April | 1,767,601 | Dec. 4 | 190,489 |
| May | 2,612,330 | Dec. 11 | 390,399 |
| June | 2,335,531 | Dec. 18 | 309,945 |
| July | 6,474,624 | Dec. 25 | 788,970 |
| August | 3,027,940 | | |
| Total since Jan. 1 | | | $32,045,353 |
| Same time 1868 | | | *70,841,599 |
| Decrease since Jan. 1 | | | $38,796,246 |

* Official.

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since Jan. 1, 1869:

| Customs Received. | | Gold Interest Paid. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | $9,702,415 | January | $18,531,454 |
| February | 12,179,726 | February | 1,923,541 |
| March | 13,241,405 | March | 3,098,820 |
| April | 10,936,268 | April | 4,855,400 |
| May | 10,034,613 | May | 13,681,439 |
| June | 8,847,210 | June | 3,131,679 |
| July | 10,502,045 | July | 17,384,453 |
| August | 14,319,915 | August | 1,867,953 |
| September | 12,504,325 | September | 4,395,330 |
| October | 11,194,158 | October | 7,715,660 |
| November | 9,190,801 | November | 9,992,989 |
| December | 6,969,666 | December | *2,430,307 |
| Total 1869 | $129,603,460 | Total 1869 | $90,202,609 |
| Total 1868 | 116,471,894 | Total 1868 | 82,896,417 |

* And $5,572,500 prepaid for January, but not charged off.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

| | | Dec. 31, '68. |
|---|---|---|
| American Gold Coin | 120⅛@119¾@120⅛ | 135¼ |
| Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862 | 113¼@113⅝ | 111½ |
| Consolidated 5-20s | 115@114¼@115⅛ | 110⅛ |
| U. S. 5 ꝑ cents, 10-40s | 109@109¼ | 106¼ |
| N. Y. Central & Hudson | 87¼@86⅛@86⅝ | .... |
| N. Y. Cen. & Hudson Scrip | ........ | .... |
| Rock Island | 104⅞@102⅛ | 119¾ |
| Lake Shore | 88⅞@85¾ | 87⅞ |
| Northwestern | 68½@66⅞@68½ | 81⅞ |
| Reading | 99¾ with Div.@94¼ xd. | 93 |
| Northwestern Preferred | 82@81⅛ | 83⅛ |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 23⅛@23⅛ | 33¼ |
| Pacific Mail | 48⅛@43⅛ | 119¾ |
| St. Paul Preferred | 85⅛@85⅛ | 89¼ |
| St. Paul Common | 73@71⅛@72⅛ | 63⅛ |
| New Tennessee 6s | 45@48⅛@45¼ | 65⅛ |
| New North Carolina 6s | 29⅛@28⅛ | 59⅛ |
| Old Virginia 6s | 49@49 | 53½ |

Among the New Year changes in Stock and Banking circles, we notice the following: 1. Mr. JOHN W. ELLIS, the founder and some time President of the First National Bank of Cincinnati, as heretofore announced, comes into the old established Banking firm of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO. 2. Mr. WILLIAM R. TRAVERS and Mr. CHARLES A. LAMONT contribute each $75,000, special capital, to the new Stock Exchange firm of Messrs. PLUME & VAN EUNBERG, Exchange-place. 3. Mr. JOHN D. PRINCE retires from the house of Messrs. GRAY, PRINCE & Co., the firm changing to that of Messrs. H. W. GRAY & CO. 4. Mr. EDWARD M. WHITEHOUSE withdraws from the house of Messrs. WHITEHOUSE & Co., which is reconstituted, with $100,000 special capital contributed equally by Mr. EDWARD WHITEHOUSE and Mr. DAVID G. LEGGETT. 5. Messrs. MORAN & GOULD dissolve, and two new Stock firms are constituted—Messrs. MORAN & MURRAY, (B. MURRAY, Jr.,) and Messrs. GOULD & LEAVITT, (HENRY S. LEAVITT.) 6. Mr. W. D. MOORE, a member of the Stock Exchange, and Mr. JOHN VAN VECHTEN, form a new Stock house, under the style of Messrs. MOORE & VAN VECHTEN.

## BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Six Per Cent. Bonds of the Long Island Railroad Company, with coupons for interest due the 1st January, 1870, will be paid, or exchanged for the new issue of First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds, on and after that day, at 90, by

VERMILYE & CO.,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau st.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1869.

☞ DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD
EIGHT PER CENT.
LAND GRANT MORTGAGE BONDS.

The undersigned offer for sale a limited amount of the above-named bonds. They are receivable at par by the Company in payment for any of its lands sold at scheduled prices. The lands are pledged for the redemption of the bonds, and consist of 466,000 acres of choice locations, situated mostly in the Des Moines Valley, (Iowa,) and are estimated to realize enough to nearly or quite cancel the whole issue of bonds, in addition to the security of the Road. Price, 90 per cent. For further particulars inquire of

CLARKE, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-st.

☞ THE ATTENTION OF CAPITALISTS AND INVESTORS GENERALLY is invited to the following Loans, which we offer upon terms, making them an unusually desirable investment:

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE SELMA, MARION AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD COMPANY,
Indorsed by the State of Alabama.

These bonds are payable, principal and interest in coin, and are a FIRST MORTGAGE of $16,000 per mile, upon FINISHED AND COMPLETED ROAD, being issuable upon each section only when completed.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY.

These are a FIRST MORTGAGE, FIFTY YEARS, CONVERTIBLE, SINKING FUND bond. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST are PAYABLE in COIN, and as the road is opened for traffic as rapidly as constructed, the interest is earned as the bonds are issued. The road runs through the richest and best populated sections of Iowa and Minnesota.

SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE BRUNSWICK AND ALBANY RAILROAD COMPANY OF GEORGIA.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE in GOLD, GUARANTEED by the STATE of GEORGIA; RUN FIFTY YEARS; are a FIRST MORTGAGE of $16,000 per mile of constructed road, and are issued only as the road is fully completed and accepted by the State.

After a thorough investigation of the above enterprises, we recommend these bonds as first-class investments, affording absolute safety and paying an unusually liberal rate of interest.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 3, 1870.

## Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
CENTRAL PARK. Leading characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Gilbert, Miss Henriques and Miss Germon.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
LITTLE EM'LY. Leading characters by Messrs. Shewell, Bangs, Miss Ione Burke and Miss Kate Newton.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
6th-av. and 23d-st.
GUY MANNERING. Leading characters by Mrs. Emma Waller, and Messrs. Hamilton, Waller and Anderson.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
THE BUSYBODY. Leading characters by Messrs. Lewis, Clarke, Davidge, and Miss Ethel and Miss Davenport.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH and PLUTO. SONGS by Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
BRIDGE OF NOTRE DAME and COBBLER AND TAILOR.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
Afternoon—WITHOUT A NAME. Evening—DORA BELLA. Large collection of curiosities.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
BURLESQUE, PANTOMIME, ATHLETIC FEATS, BALLET, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
FEATS OF PRESTIDIGITATION—By Prof. Hermann.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

DODWORTH HALL.
PERFORMANCE BY A TWO-HEADED GIRL.

APOLLO HALL.
28th-st. and Broadway.
EXHIBITION OF THE CARDIFF STONE GIANT.

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## Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

## To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### EUROPE.

The French Cabinet is not authoritatively announced, but is forecast in the official paper of M. OLLIVIER, *La Liberté*. Of the Ministry thus given, four of the members are Senators, and six are members of the Chamber of Deputies. The Emperor, on Saturday, received the diplomatic corps, and in replying to the usual address, said that the presence of all the foreign representatives was a proof of the amicable relations existing between the Government they represented and France.... The *Imparcial*, of Madrid, states that the recent contradiction of the reported friendliness between the adherents of the Duke of MONTPENSIER and of the Prince of ASTURIAS is only applicable to certain individuals, and not to the whole party.... The London journals continue to comment on the correspondence relating to the *Alabama* claims. The *Spectator* says that the diplomatic correspondence of Secretary FISH is an improvement on that of ex-Secretary SEWARD, yet complains that it does not sufficiently confine itself to the legal views of the case.

### GENERAL.

The rain storm of yesterday extended eastward as far as Bangor, Me., and in Boston took the form of a drenching southeasterly storm. The effect of the heavy easterly gale of yesterday is mainly perceptible in the dearth of telegraphic news, the consequence of a very general prostration of the telegraph lines communicating with this City. In this vicinity, the damage, so far as known at the time of going to press, consisted of the blowing down of trees. Later reports say that the Hudson River Railroad track, from Roy Hook to Peekskill drawbridge, was washed away, and that a hundred feet between Garrison's and Fort Montgomery is gone.

The quarrel between Governor WARMOTH, of Louisiana, and some of the New-Orleans city officers still continues. Auditor WICKLIFF is not yet in possession of his office in Mechanics' Institute, the Governor and the Metropolitan Police being yet in possession. The Chief of Police has been committed to prison for contempt of Court in allowing the Governor to use the Police contrary to orders.

The latest reports from Louisville, Ky., are that GEORGE D. PRENTICE is gradually recovering, and is now considered out of danger.

A man named V. W. BUCKHOUT committed a terrible crime on the first day of the year, in the village of Sleepy Hollow, near Tarrytown. He shot and killed his wife and one CHAS. RANDALL; and shot and seriously, perhaps fatally, wounded ALFRED RANDALL, the father of the latter. Immediately after the occurrence he gave himself up.

The colored people in various parts of the South observed the anniversary of the issuing of the Emancipation Proclamation on the 1st inst. At Nashville they organized themselves into a convention, at which 2,500 persons were present. Resolutions were adopted expressing, among other sentiments, their grateful remembrance of the late President LINCOLN for their freedom, and their approbation of recent acts of Congress, and of Mr. KELLEY's resolution regarding the reconstruction of Tennessee, which they deem necessary to their security, both as to life and property.

The barometer in Buffalo fell yesterday to a point lower than it has been known to reach there in fifteen years.

The leading journalists of Richmond, Va., were entertained by the newspaper men of Washington in that city on Saturday. The day closed with a banquet at the Arlington House.

JOHN LAWRENCE yesterday shot a Mrs. ATWOOD, in Bangor, Me., inflicting four wounds, which will probably prove fatal. He then made a desperate but ineffectual attempt to destroy himself by cutting his throat. The acts were committed under the influence of jealousy and intemperance.

Judge SHEPLEY took the oath of office as Judge of the United States Circuit Court at Portland, Me., on Saturday.

The United States steamer *Alaska* has been ordered from the Boston Navy Yard to accompany the *Terror* in convoying the British man-of-war *Monarch*, with the remains of the late Mr. PEABODY, into Portland.

The opening of the new year was celebrated in a new way in Syracuse. A monster barbecue was given for the entertainment of the poor of the city and the surrounding country. Three beeves were consumed and 5,000 loaves of bread were distributed.

A number of convicts confined in the State Prison at Sing Sing gave a grand vocal and instrumental concert in the prison chapel on Saturday. The performers acquitted themselves very creditably. Nearly all the convicts attended the entertainment. They were also treated with a holiday bill of fare at dinner.

The steamer *China* sailed from San Francisco for Hong Kong and Yokohama on Saturday, carrying $693,000 in treasure, and 450 Chinamen returning to the "Celestial Empire."

The Austrian Commissioner, by whom the recent treaties with China and Japan were made, is to proceed to South America with the object of negotiating treaties with Peru, Chili, Uruguay, and Buenos Ayres.

The Maryland Legislature meets at Annapolis to-day; the New-York on Tuesday, and the Massachusetts on Wednesday.

### LOCAL.

Yesterday a German school teacher, who is not as yet fully identified, shot his paramour dead in an assignation house in Elizabeth-street, and then with the same pistol put an end to his own existence.

A boy named GUSTAVUS BRESSEN was beaten so badly yesterday by RICHARD BOESS and JOSEPH SLONG, in Chrystie-street, that he lies in a precarious condition.

The Cuban Junta denies the story telegraphed from Havana, that a circular had been issued, signed by its members, ordering the insurgents to lay down their arms. The whole story is declared to be a weak invention of the enemy.

PATRICK QUINN, proprietor of a saloon at No. 182 Madison-street, was arrested yesterday and arraigned before Justice HOGAN on a charge of stabbing JAMES SULLIVAN, of No. 14 Roosevelt-street. He was committed.

The Brooklyn Bible Society held its annual meeting at the Brooklyn Academy of Music last evening. Rev. R. S. STORRS, Jr., D. D., presided, and delivered an address. The annual report set forth that the receipts for the past year amounted to $8,355 74, all of which, and more, was expended. The agent made 1,473 visits to the shipping, and the number of Bibles distributed was 6,429. Rev. CHARLES EVEREST, of the Church of the Puritans, and others, addressed the meeting.

The Board of Supervisors, on Saturday, elected Mr. WM. M. TWEED President, and reelected the clerks and sergeant-at-arms.

The diphtheria still prevails to an alarming extent in Orient. Seven fatal cases have occurred during the past week. Its ravages seem to extend over a greater portion of the eastern end of Long Island at the present time.

## The Taxes and the Debt.

The cry still is, REDUCE THE TAXES! The trading class is literally a unit in favor of reduction. The farmers are compelled, by falling prices, to pray for it as a measure absolutely necessary. The mechanics and laborers, who bore the hardship of high prices without a murmur while they were incident to a great national struggle, protest against that continuance of high prices which proceeds from exorbitant taxation. On no other subject are the people half so united or half so decided. They complain of the taxes as a burden beyond their strength. They know that much of the depression which afflicts industry, and much of the bitterness and peril of the trial which every branch of trade endures, grow out of the present system of taxation. We are sustaining the fiscal strain of war in a period of peace. We are paying the penalties of war years after the necessity for their exaction ceased. Hence the depth and universality of the demand for relief. East and West, North and South, insist upon it as a measure of justice and expediency—of justice, because this rate of taxation is in excess of the legitimate requirements of the Government; of expediency, because a diminution of the load is essential to the safety of great and varied interests, entering into the sum of national prosperity. The journals which oppose the demand are for the most part advocates of monopoly; they would withhold relief from the people for the aggrandizement of special interests and the promotion of a policy that would precipitate resumption of specie payments at any cost.

The mistake of Mr. BOUTWELL's policy is that it aims at concentrating effort upon the reduction of debt long in advance of its maturity, regardless of the suffering and loss which that effort entails upon commerce and industry. It is persisted in, moreover, with strange indifference to the fact that the nearer we approach resumption the heavier existing burdens become, and that if resumption were effected the collection of these burdens would be simply impossible. Values are falling, but taxes remain the same. The farmer receives less for his products, the merchant less for his goods, the workman less for his labor, while the exactions of the Government continue unabated. Supposing specie payments to be restored without previous reform in the matter of taxation, the result would virtually be an increase of taxation;—for though the rate remained the same, the available means of the taxpayers would be reduced. The effect of such a condition of things cannot be doubted. Such taxes in such circumstances could not be collected. There would be a falling off in the revenue at a time when its prompt and full collection would be of the highest importance to the credit of the Government.

It is not more certain that a return to specie payments is a work of years than that its accomplishment must be preceded by a large, well-considered, and eminently just reduction of the taxes. No prudent financier dreams of hurrying resumption. Charlatans may talk of its feasibility, and interested classes will, for reasons of their own, foster the delusion; but practical persons, who have studied the experience of other countries, and know the difficulties which beset the trade and industry of the United States, are content to await the influence of time upon the national resources, and the operation of natural laws upon all the elements of productive wealth. Theories are worthless in such a case as this. Departmental or legislative declarations in favor of immediate resumption are mere legerdemain. The thing cannot be hastened without imperilling vast interests. But it may be facilitated by thrift and prudence on the part of the Government, and the country may be prepared for its action by lightening the load of taxation. The Secretary of the Treasury fails to comprehend the course of public opinion if he imagines that the story of what he is doing with the debt will reconcile the people to the burden he would perpetuate. They are in earnest in the cry for reduction of taxes. And if there is not to be reduction, large and immediate, the country will hold a Republican Administration and a Republican Congress responsible.

## Our Inland Commerce—Diversion of Trade and the Remedy.

Now that the Democrats are about to come into unchecked control of affairs at Albany, it becomes a matter of interest to commercial men to know what policy they will pursue with reference to the Erie Canal—that life-giving artery of our internal commerce. It is a problem in which the City of New-York is specially interested, in view of the rapid diversion of business to other points, north and south, which is said to be going on. We are aware that many of our commercial men have been accustomed to regard this alleged diversion with incredulity, and even derision; but current evidence not to be disputed shows it to be a fact which threatens ere long to produce serious results.

The official records at Albany prove that the net receipts of tolls for the current calendar year fall short of the net receipts of 1868 about $700,000. This amount, at existing rates of tolls, indicates a diminution of trade as compared with last year equivalent to 10,500,000 bushels of wheat, or a corresponding amount of other produce. It is reasonably safe to assume that the major part of this deficiency is a diversion from New-York to other points. The total receipts of wheat and flour at Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Detroit and Cleveland for the season of navigation just closed were equivalent to 117,000,000 bushels which is largely in excess of the receipts from all sources at New-York. The figures show a very considerable diversion to Montreal, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore—a diversion nearly or quite equal to that indicated by the above-named deficiency in tolls. Here is a problem for the commercial men of our City to ponder and seek to solve. How can such a diversion of trade be prevented?

We think that it can only be done by the adoption of a canal policy by the State of New-York, which will speedily secure not only adequate but cheap canal transportation, so that the grain products of the West can reach the markets of the world and compete with the grain of all other countries in price, at the same time realizing to the producer an adequate remuneration. The question of cost of transportation has become as vitally important as that of the capacity of our canal, and can only be solved by an ultimate reduction of tolls to a minimum which will barely pay for the maintenance and operation of the Erie Canal. To effect this we must either liquidate the existing canal debt of the State with the current receipts of tolls—which with our present management would be a slow and tedious process—or we must pay it by direct taxation. Governor SEYMOUR declared in his annual message to the Legislature, Jan. 1, 1864, that "it would be better to abolish all tolls, and tax the people to pay the canal debt, than to lose the trade." We have no doubt as to the correctness of his proposition; but taxation is always unpopular, and there are many sanguine financiers who consider such an expedient to be unnecessary, believing that, with proper management, the Erie Canal can be made to pay off its debt, even with reduced tolls, and in time become practically a free avenue of commerce.

Careful estimates require about $12,000,000 to enlarge the present Trunk Canal to a capacity sufficient to pass boats of 600 tons, and to double all the locks. At one time it was a favorite scheme of the most ardent friends of the canal to do this, and they would scarcely listen to any other plan. The burden of debt and taxation, however, which has resulted from the war, has convinced even the most enthusiastic that so large an expenditure is inexpedient, for the present at least, and has turned their attention to a more moderate and temporary expedient. It is now very generally conceded that an immediate and judicious expenditure of about $3,000,000 would double the present capacity of the Erie Canal, and render it amply adequate for the demands of the next five or ten years. Its capacity has been gradually lessened by the caving of the bench walls, and the interested neglect of contractors under the existing system of repairs, until, as State Engineer RICHMOND said in his last annual report, "there is less capacity now than there was in 1849, and double the business to perform."

It will be seen, therefore, that the necessity is growing more and more pressing for an immediate expenditure to bring the canal up to the absolute existing requirements of trade. But we are met at the very outset of every attempt to secure such an expenditure by constitutional difficulties which lie in the way. The seventh article of the Constitution of the State not only specifically pledges the future revenues of the canal to the payment of the canal debt, but it forbids the contracting of any new debt by the State unless by an act of the Legislature, to be submitted to the people and approved by them at a general election. Even then the law shall impose and provide for the collection of a direct annual tax to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and to discharge the principal of such debt within eighteen years from the contracting thereof. By the amendment of 1854 it was still further provided that "the tolls on the canals should not be reduced below those of 1852, except by the Canal Board, with the concurrence of the Legislature." The effect of these inhibitions has been not only to prevent the State from enlarging the canal, but also from reducing the tolls—even temporarily—to meet and overcome competition, or unusual depressions in the prices of produce.

The total canal debt of the State is now $12,564,780, less $3,213,021 now in the sinking fund, leaving $9,351,759 to be provided for, and to which the above-mentioned inhibitions apply. A plan was devised last Winter to fund this debt for a period of eighteen years. It was brought before the Produce Exchange of this City, and met the approval and recommendation of that body. It was subsequently presented to the Legislature, by Mr. I. T. HATCH, at the heel of the session, and came very near adoption. We understand that this plan, with some modifications, will be presented to the new Legislature, and that a strong effort will be made to secure its adoption. The details of the plan, as modified, are substantially these: To pass a law conferring upon the Canal Board the power to adjust the toll-sheet, in their judgment, according to the future exigencies of trade, and thereby enable them to overcome temporary sharp competitions with the canal. But as the Canal Board would naturally be loth to incur the odium of direct taxation, which might ensue from any considerable decrease of tolls, and which might operate detrimentally to party interests, it is proposed to dispose of that difficulty permanently by authorizing the Commissioners of the Canal Fund to borrow an amount sufficient to fund the canal debt at eighteen years, the interest to be paid by annual tax, provided the surplus canal tolls should be insufficient for that purpose. Such an act, it is asserted upon high legal authority, would be in strict harmony with the seventh article of the Constitution. After being passed by the Legislature it would go to the people in November next for their approval, and if ratified, would then become operative as a law. This, it is claimed, would entirely obviate the necessity of constitutional amendment, which would require at least three years to perfect.

It is claimed for this plan that it would empower the Canal Board to reduce the tolls to a point at which they would yield a sum sufficient to improve the canals, as fast as absolutely required, to the extent of two or three millions, besides paying the current interest on the funded debt, and providing a sinking fund which would extinguish the principal in eighteen years. A careful computation made in the Canal Auditor's office at Albany demonstrates that an annual contribution to a sinking fund of $338,535 54, invested at five per cent., will extinguish a debt of $10,000,000 in eighteen years. That sum, in addition to the annual interest on the funded debt—say $600,000 more—would amount to less than a million of dollars a year. Our net receipts from tolls the present year, even with the existing expensive system of management and repairs, were $2,882,773 60. Last year they were $3,293,301 12, and with a proper system they could be made—at present rates of toll—to reach over $3,500,000 annually.

From these figures it will be seen that by the proposed plan, after defraying the first expenditure for putting the canal in thorough good order—say at a cost of three millions, and in two years—the tolls would, at one-third the present rates, pay the interest on the funded debt, and ultimately extinguish the principal, besides leaving a margin sufficient to operate the canal without resorting to taxation. Such a reduction of tolls would, moreover, attract additional business to the canals, defy all competition from rival routes, and effectually put an end to existing diversions of trade from the City of New-York. Ultimately, when the funded debt should be paid, the State could reduce tolls to the mere cost of operating the canal and keeping it in repair, and thus make it what it was originally intended to be—a national highway of commerce, practically free to all comers.

The plan which we have thus endeavored to explain certainly seems to be plausible, and it is rendered more so by the fact that the practical and shrewd business men who constitute the New-York Produce Exchange have given it their indorsement, after careful examination. We hope that the Democratic majority at Albany will devise some practical remedy, during the present Winter, for the large and growing diversion of our trade. By so doing they can rid their party of the ancient odium which it won by the adoption of the "stop and tax policy" of 1842, from which the Erie Canal has suffered ever since. They have the opportunity of doing a great service to this City and the State, and it remains to be seen if they have the disposition and the ability.

## Woman Suffrage in New-Hampshire.

Taken as a whole, the Woman Suffrage Convention just held at Concord seems to have been one of the most reasonable and influential meetings ever yet called in behalf of this cause. The Convention was all wrong, as usual, and perhaps as a matter of course, in its political premises and dogmas. It erred, like all other bodies of that nature, in demanding as "natural rights" what are only political privileges; in defining as intrinsic or birthright possessions what can only be conceded or conferred by the positive enactments of society. The resolutions ran, "we demand suffrage for women as a right of which they are unjustly deprived by men,"—a total misapprehension of the source whence suffrage comes. They declared that "a Government created and administered by men alone is not a republican Government,"—which, of course, is not true, and never can be, any more than by "resolving" the moon to be a green cheese, we can make it so. We are further told that "such a Government cannot do justice to women, nor secure the welfare of its citizens." Here again is a mere valueless assertion, contrary to experience, as is also the assertion that "the legislation of men alone is class legislation." It might as well be urged that any legislation in which babies did not share, was mere "class legislation,"—even though both men and women should take part in it.

But when, on the other hand, the resolutions leave behind all this nonsense of legal right and "republican privilege," and begin to discuss the subject as one of expediency, of political wisdom, of practicability and of desirability, the case becomes fit to hear and to consider with great care. Take, for example, these three from the long catalogue of Concord resolutions:

> *Resolved*, That the country needs the cultivated intellect and enlightened conscience of woman in politics, in order to counteract the influence of ignorance and vice, to stay the ravages of intemperance, to check public and private extravagance and to establish a higher standard of political morality.
>
> *Resolved*, That woman needs the ballot as an educator; that the exercise of suffrage will be a direct appeal to the mind and heart and conscience of woman, directing her thoughts from frivolity and fashion, and enlisting her activities in momentous objects of State and national interests.
>
> *Resolved*, That it is the duty of every Christian woman to demand and exercise her right to vote for the enactment of good laws and the selection of capable and honest public officers.

Here, we repeat, is chance for argument *pro* and *con.*, and for sensible thought and consideration. A woman demands of her husband as an "inborn and indefeasible right," the liberty of keeping his accounts' on the ground that she is as much interested in receipts and expenditures as he. She may or may not get her "rights" by that demand—probably will not, unless she is the better man of the two. Let her, however, manifest her good judgment by showing her husband that confidence, economy, mutual respect, and every other quality that is desirable in the matter, can be secured by such an enlargement of *woman's duties*, (rather than "woman's rights,") and he is only too glad to effect the transfer.

In the speeches at Concord it was noteworthy that the most sense was uttered by women—the most nonsense by men—which fact may be accepted, if anybody likes, as an argument for woman's suffrage in itself. Dr. HATHAWAY, for example, said she believed in working for converts to the woman's cause, rather than noisily declaiming on woman's wrongs. Rev. P. A. HANAFORD said she thought that men and women should work together, believing that the interests of the whole country would be better served, especially regarding education, temperance, charities, and other subjects in which woman's temperament naturally interested her. On the other hand, one Rev. Mr. BABCOCK held that "any man who opposed the woman suffrage movement earnestly was a man devoid of conscience and common sense, and a disgrace to the woman who bore him;" while Rev. Mr. STRATTON prated about woman's "natural rights according to our organic law."

It cannot be denied that the woman suffrage cause has gained of late both in dignity and influence. Of course, as much cannot be expected in Massachusetts and New-Hampshire, where women are in a surplus, as in Wyoming and Kansas, where they are much wanted, and where political concessions will be made to them in order to increase their immigration. But the recent Conventions at the East have been worth respectful consideration.

## Trades' Unions Abroad—Their Effect upon Industry.

From a controversy which is at present being waged in England between the advocates and opponents of trades' unions, some interesting facts may be gleaned regarding the general effect of these organizations upon trade, and the extent to which they are likely to modify the existing relations between labor and capital. The question of affording to the funds of such societies the legislative protection which has hitherto been denied them, is likely to claim, at no distant date, the notice of the British Parliament, but, pending its introduction there, both parties are busied in preparing as strong a case as possible for or against the institutions in question.

On behalf of the employers, Mr. EDWARD ASHWORTH brings home two specific charges against trades' unions, viz.: That they have driven the shipbuilding trade from the Thames, and are rapidly driving the trade of engine building from British to continental workshops. In support of the first assertion, he shows that while the cost of raw materials is very nearly the same on the Thames as on the Clyde and the Wear, the rate of wages demanded is very much higher. Taking the total of a day's work of twelve different classes of artisans employed in shipbuilding, he finds that, while on the Thames it is equal to $21 60 currency, (calculated on our present gold basis,) on the Wear it only amounts to $16 70, and on the Clyde to $17 60; showing an advantage in favor of the northern rivers of 29.34 per cent. in the one case, and 22.72 per cent. in the other. He maintains that the unions prevented the wages from falling to such a level as would have enabled the Thames builders to compete successfully with their rivals, and that it is solely due to the resolution of the men themselves not to take less than $1 95 currency a day that they are at present dependent upon charity, instead of earning their $1 35 like the northern artisans. The case of the Society of Amalgamated Engineers, which has 308 branches, 33,599 members, accumulated funds equal to $700,000 gold, and an annual revenue of $434,425 gold, is cited to show how hopeless is the contest in which single firms have attempted to dispute the mandates of a body so powerful. Evidence is brought to prove that French and Belgian workshops not only attract the continental trade which formerly came to England, but are making inroads upon the home trade itself. The reason alleged for this is, that while the average pay of the foreign engine shops is 87½ cents currency per day of eleven hours, that of the English amounts to $1 35 per day of ten hours.

Mr. GEORGE POTTER, the well-known English labor champion, comes forward in defence of trades' unions. His refutation of Mr. ASHWORTH's facts has not been very successful, and, indeed, leaves them pretty much as they stand. But his definition of the scope and purpose of trades' unions is so far a sound one, and indicates the direction in which their true justification is to be found. He describes them as "means taken by combination to give the workman the power of bargaining, so that he should suffer no reduction of wages below the regular demand and supply rate which governs the price of labor." His opponents urge that to this definition must be added the phrase "when the supply exceeds the demand," as it is really from the effects of competition in an overstocked market that the unionist seeks to be protected. Even this may be admitted, however, and still leave a very good case for the unions. The "natural laws of supply and demand" are somewhat ruthless agencies when left to the unchecked administration of self-interested employers. It is perfectly clear that without organization labor can never treat on equal terms with capital; and a workingman has an undoubted right to use all lawful means to enhance the value of the labor which he brings into the market.

The mistakes of trades' unions have hitherto consisted in somewhat overdoing their part. The attempt to impose an endless variety of artificial restrictions upon trade must always end fatally for those it seeks to benefit. An undue subjection of the employer is as much to be deprecated as the helpless submission of the employed. Both have interests which, though apparently conflicting, are in reality perfectly identical, and in proportion to the strength of this conviction the growth of trade will be harmonious and its prosperity secured.

## The Common Cause of American Republicanism.

The speech of Mr. SEWARD at the dinner recently given him by Minister LERDO, the Premier of the Cabinet of JUAREZ, is remarkable as a vivid picture of the condition of American republicanism, in the year 1861. Intent on the solution of our own terrible problem, few of us, probably, really appreciated the peril which menaced the cause of republicanism, at that moment, throughout the world, and, above all, in the Western Hemisphere. It seems to have been the purpose of Mr. SEWARD, at the Lerdo banquet, to show how this great cause was simultaneously set upon from all quarters, and, more especially by France, England, Spain, Austria. "With the United States in anarchy," said the distinguished statesman, "San Domingo reëstablished as a monarchy, and Mexico as an empire, it was unavoidable that republicanism must perish throughout the whole continent."

Mr. SEWARD declares that in this moment of supreme peril he "called upon the republican rulers and statesmen of the continent for moral aid," and conjured them, "by all the force of common sympathy, common danger and common ambition, to be faithful and persevering in their own republics."

He declares significantly:

> "The United States became for the first time, in sincerity and earnestness, the friend and ally of every other republican State in America, and all the republican States became from that hour the friends and allies of the United States. This alliance commanded respect and confidence in unexpected quarters. Switzerland, Italy, Russia, North Germany, Turkey, Egypt, Morocco, Siam and China, became the friends and moral allies of the American Republics."

Perhaps it may be thought a strong phrase to use when Mr. SEWARD avers that France and England, "with the concurrence, voluntary in some cases and forced in others, of the other maritime Powers of Western Europe, lifted the rebels of the United States to the rank and advantage of lawful belligerents," and that "the statesmen of Europe announced that the United States had ceased to exist as one whole, sovereign and organized nation." However, it is well to recall in testimony to this assertion that the same day on which Earl RUSSELL gave notice of the English Cabinet's determination to recognize the rebels, he instructed Lord LYONS at Washington to inform Mr. SEWARD that "the late United States" must be regarded as broken apart, and "Her Majesty's Government do not wish you to make any mystery of that view." Before JEFFERSON DAVIS was a month "in power," and before the "permanent Government" had been established at Richmond, France and England were considering through their diplomatic embassies the propriety of asking him to take part in a European Congress respecting privateering among nations.

As the speech of Mr. SEWARD at the Lerdo banquet regarded the United States during its struggle, so his speech at the Romero banquet, a few days later, related to the simultaneous Mexican struggle. The two speeches should be read together, as we have presented them, they being really the supplements of each other. They show how intimately the "sister republics" were connected; for, as GRANT and SHERIDAN said, the Mexican Empire, was "part and parcel of the rebellion;" and how it became necessary for us to insure the expulsion of the Franco-Austrian dynasty from our neighbor's domains.

A Liverpool merchant addresses to us a letter which we commend to attention as the judgment of a capable and distant observer upon some aspects of our financial problem. His difference with ourselves in regard to taxation and resumption refers rather to forms of expression than to essential points of the argument on either side. His allusion to the payment by this State and other States, in currency, of obligations incurred in coin, indicates, we suspect, an opinion very generally entertained on the other side of the Atlantic. In this particular, at least, we are charged with repudiation.

We present in another page an important statement respecting the business of the past year, and the prospects for the new. It will be seen that there is not the least necessity for that exaggerated alarm which some people are trying to disseminate in reference to coming "panics" and "failures." The dry goods dealers are of opinion that if gold went down to par it would cause no further disturbance of their business. The year 1869 was one of average prosperity in all departments of trade, and if profits have not been so large it is owing to the fact that merchants and dealers have not brought down their expenses in proportion to the fall in gold and prices. Rent, for instance, is very high, and unavoidable charges generally press heavily upon all classes of business men. The look-out for 1870 is by no means one to create despondency, and if people would only give up frightening themselves about shadows, trade would soon settle down of itself into its ordinary safe channels.

The other Democratic papers ought to be very proud of the Memphis *Avalanche*. It writes of the late EDWIN M. STANTON in a strain which must make the heart of the Albany *Argus* leap for joy. It calls him a "bad man," and warms up to its subject so rapidly that the two succeeding sentences run thus: "A villain has shuffled off this mortal coil. A despot has kicked the bucket." "A little soul, steeped in sin, went to the ——." These are the mild parts of the article—the strong passages are not fit for republication here. The *Argus*, the *World*, and other papers of the same way of thinking must feel that the Memphis *Avalanche* has cut them all out. But they will always be remembered for casting all the dirt at an eminent public man which they could conveniently rake together.

MR. SEWARD's travels in Mexico have convinced him that the Republic is destined for a far brighter career than any which it has hitherto achieved. He has seen such evidences of the industry and energy of the people as have evidently made a great impression on his mind. "I now know," he said at a banquet given to him by Señor ROMERO, "that Mexico will remain independent, republican, and enjoy peace and prosperity in the future." This is a striking prediction, but Mr. SEWARD declares that he is prepared to adduce substantial grounds for making it. The speeches of the ex-Secretary in Mexico have been distinguished by much of his old fire and vigor, and he has evidently been well satisfied with the interest and amusement afforded him by his journey. No one can deny that Mexico owes a great deal to Mr. SEWARD, and it is no more than his due that he should everywhere be received with the greatest kindness and enthusiasm.

The letters which we published yesterday on "Wall-street frolics" ought not to be quite without effect even on the indurated conscience of a broker. Our correspondent "R. L." scores one or two very fair points, so to speak, against the men who can be lively anywhere in the world *except* at home. "I think we know now," she remarks, "why so many men have so little conversation." They use themselves up "at business"—or what passes for business. "K. B.," another correspondent, complains that "boys are neglected by their fathers, to grow up anyhow; wives are left to manage their families and homes as best they may." The reason is not that business cares occupy all a man's time, but that the habit of neglecting home happens to be very popular among a certain class of men, and that they think the dregs of their time quite enough to give to wives and children. We are afraid that the sarcasms of our lady correspondents will not change the leopard's spots.

If the new French Ministry has really been formed in accordance with the programme published by the *Liberté*, there will be some reason to conclude that the Emperor has got over his fit of vacillation, and means to do what he can towards finishing his celebrated "fabric" of constitutional government. The composition of the Ministry would probably be satisfactory to all but the extremists. M. EMILE OLLIVIER, the Minister of Justice, has himself been a sufferer by the rigor of personal government, but he was long since reconciled to the Empire. The new members generally are men of moderately liberal opinions, and will certainly be an improvement on previous administrations. Whether sufficient has been conceded to restore tranquillity to political counsels is more than doubtful. But the Emperor has made a beginning, and he will find it easier, upon the whole, to go forward than to turn back.

The opposition which the appointment of Dr. TEMPLE to the See of Exeter has evoked, does not seem to abate. The new Prelate wrote one of the essays in the famous volume of *Essays and Reviews* and the strictly orthodox have never forgiven him that offence. At one time it seemed not improbable that a formidable opposition would be organized to the Premier's nomination, but as we learned by telegram the other day, the Bishop has been consecrated—although not "Archbishop of Canterbury," as the cable message erroneously stated. So bitter was the feeling against Dr. TEMPLE that, as we learn from the *Spectator*, a certain clergyman demanded proof that Dr. TEMPLE was born in wedlock, "under cover of some obsolete clerical statute." The Bishop passed through this test satisfactorily—but his enemies have no reason to congratulate themselves on the manner in which they have carried on their opposition.

One or two of our contemporaries earnestly recommended people not to place wine or spirits on the table for their visitors on New Year's Day. The advice was not taken, partly, it is to be hoped, because it is not necessary to be churlish to rational men for the sake of preventing irrational ones from getting drunk. Unquestionably, however, there was a great deal of what we suppose must be called "genteel intoxication." Men who ought to know better took "a glass or two" in every house they visited, and, as a natural consequence, they must have been somewhat unwelcome callers to those who were last on their lists. It is a kindly practice to offer visitors refreshments, for when a man is doing his New Year's Day round he is very likely to miss his dinner, and must gather up such fragments as come in his way. The hard drinkers are sure to take advantage of "open house," and as we stated yesterday, the streets on Saturday night were not fit for any member of a temperance society to see. In the lower parts of the town, where poisoned rum or whisky does its foul work, a dozen men were either stabbed or shot. If half the liquor stores in the City could be suppressed, and some sort of strict surveillance exercised over all doubtful places, there would soon be much less for Police and Justices to do.

A report of the trichinian disease comes from Illinois, where a number of fatal cases have occurred. This disease has got a terrible character, partly from the Latin shape of the name, and, no doubt, a good deal from the nature of the maggots; but it is, after all, a thing that need not be so dreadful. The best cure of it is caloric—a good boiling of the pig meat, to begin with. The disease is an aggravated form of the *measles*, to which pork was always subject, and, in all cases, those affected have been eating the meat raw in the shape of sausages or smoked bacon. Beef and other meats may probably be safely eaten in that condition; but your pig is an animal that should always "pass through fire" in some way before people use it as an aliment.

The *World* very properly objects to the resuscitation of any more "antique love affairs" in connection with Mr. PEABODY. Since the death of the philanthropist a dozen ladies at least have started up to claim him for their own. Each one is prepared to certify that Mr. PEABODY offered her marriage, but that at the time she loved another who was poor but honest, and for his sake sacrificed the bright visions which—and so the rigmarole goes on. There is no use to refute these statements, but it is difficult to see what sense there is in publishing them. The ladies who nobly turned their backs upon riches, and married honest poverty, cannot be thinking of making another match now, and to say the truth their self-denial is getting a little out of date. It would be interesting to know how many unmarried ladies there are who would have said "No" to Mr. PEABODY even in his old age. The *World* is quite right in suggesting that there should be a statute of limitations for some love affairs.

The *Star* now shines more brightly than ever. It began the new year with substantial evidences of prosperity—new type, new heading, and a mechanical appearance which satisfies the highest requirements of the art typographic. The name of JOSEPH HOWARD, Jr., now appears as editor and publisher of the liveliest two-cent daily in the City.

# EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE

## Contested Election Cases in the French Legislature.

## Facts Concerning Transatlantic Cable Companies.

## Art and its American Exponents in Rome.

## Late and Important Debates in the Cortes.

We select for publication from our foreign correspondence by the latest steamers the subjoined letters from France, Italy and Spain. They supply interesting political and general news, which the cable dispatches in their brevity have not robbed of freshness.

## AFFAIRS IN FRANCE

### The Contested Elections—The New Administration—France and Russia—Transatlantic Cables—Personal.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Dec. 17, 1869.

The Corps Legislatif is still occupied with the validation of the contested elections, but the process is a mere farce. Neither truth, justice, nor decency has anything to do with it. One of the most scandalous whitewashings ever given to a candidate who had forced his way into a legislative assembly through the combined influence of Government patronage and corruption, is that which M. CLEMENT DUVERNOIS has just received at the hands of the majority. This journalist is, as you are aware, a special pet and *protégé* of the Emperor, and he was sent as a candidate to the Hautes Alpes, not merely with administrative papers to back him, but with unlimited power to promise anything in the way of Government subventions that might be demanded of him. As M. PREVOST PARADOL very justly says, the attitude of the Government in this gentleman's case amounted just to this declaration to the electors: "You are too poor to occupy yourselves with politics; we will sell you the improvements to which you are entitled in return for the election of M. CLEMENT DUVERNOIS." The sums awarded in fulfillment of this contract for purposes of irrigation, canalization and removal of bridge tolls amounted to a sum so enormous that it was easy to be seen that M. DUVERNOIS had behind him something more than the ordinary official influence. As the Emperor's favorite, in fact nothing could be refused to him. Was it any wonder, then, that M. DUVERNOIS, although but little known in the department, and with no strong family or social influences to aid him, should have been returned by a large majority?

The surprising feature in the case is the validation of an election, secured under such disgraceful circumstances, by a Chamber which professes to denounce official corruption, and which commenced its inquiries into the electoral saturnalia by disqualifying the Marquis DE ST. HERMINE on charges infinitely less serious. And what renders this result still more remarkable is the fact that it was in a great measure brought about by the vote and the influence of M. EMILE OLLIVIER, the man to whose advent to office the country has been eagerly looking to put a stop to these abuses.

The importance attached by the Emperor to the validation of this election, was betrayed during the last day of the debate, by a circumstance which has given rise to indignant comment. During the proceedings his *Chef du Cabinet*, M. CONTI, was not only present, eagerly watching the course the debate was taking, but was observed to be buttonholing and corresponding with the Deputies by slips of paper whenever he could find an opportunity. Thus not only was the personal influence of the Chief of the State brought to bear on the constituency, but on the Chamber itself in which the issue was being tried. Do you believe that under such circumstances much is to be hoped for from the Parliamentary *régime* as conjointly understood by his Majesty and his new Minister, M. EMILE OLLIVIER?

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

M. FORCADE DE LA ROQUETTE has lost so much ground by the exposures made of his electoral iniquities during the last few days, that he has abandoned the idea of forming a Ministry, or even of remaining in office. He means to present himself for election in some circumscription, probably that of Marmande, the seat for which will be vacated by a Government supporter, and where he will be sure of being returned. After two or three months' parade and test of his new-born liberality in the Chamber, he will probably join the administration of M. OLLIVIER. With the exception of the fact that this latter gentleman is to be Premier, nothing is as yet settled regarding the *personnel* of the new Ministry. Negotiations are still in progress between the members of the Centre Droit and the Centre Gauche, and Count DARU has had several interviews with the Emperor. After the extraordinary course pursued by M. OLLIVIER in the debate and vote on the validation of the election of M. DUVERNOIS, it does not seem to me possible that any of the members of the Centre Gauche can take office under the former gentleman.

The new Ministry will not be gazetted until after the disputed elections have all been disposed of, which will probably not be for another week.

THE REGENCY.

MM. OLLIVIER, PERSIGNY and ROUHER are said to be working at a project of Senatus Consultum to definitively regulate the Regency of the Empress after NAPOLEON'S death, and also the situation of the Prince Imperial until he comes of age.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

General FLEURY is shortly expected back from St. Petersburg. He has accomplished the object of his mission, the results of which will be developed as soon as the budget for the army comes up for consideration.

TRANSATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLES.

The passage in President GRANT'S Message relative to the French cable meets with general approbation from all our citizens on this side of the Atlantic. It is the more relished from the fact that, from what transpired at the last meeting of the French shareholders of that line, there is an evident intention of their coming to some arrangement with the English Transatlantic Cable Company, either for a fusion, or the maintenance of the present rates for messages, either of which would be opposed to the interests of the Press and the public, both in Europe and America. Let me just state a few facts in support of this view.

On referring to one of the latest money articles in the London *Times*, I find Anglo-American cable stock quoted at from 19¾ to 20, the par value of the stock being £10. The shares in this Company are therefore at 100 per cent. premium. The stock of the French cable is quoted at from 15½ to 15¾, the par value being £20, showing a discount of 25 per cent., occasioned by the uncertainty prevailing regarding its permanent connection with our American shores. Nearly all the submarine cables are much above par. The Anglo-Mediterranean is quoted at 17¼, par value £10. The Electric International, 257 to 263, par value £100. Submarine, 245 to 255, par value £100. The London *Times*, in an article published some weeks ago, showed that of all the investments made during the last ten years in matters of public utility, such as railroads, steamship lines and telegraphs, the latter presented superior inducements to capitalists, the profits not being less than 25 per cent. per annum.

From the report presented at the last meeting of the stockholders of the French-American Cable, I take the following statement regarding its cost of construction:

| | |
|---|---|
| Construction and laying of cable | £920,000 |
| Paid Messrs. ERLANGER and REUTER for French grant | 100,000 |
| Extraordinary expenses | 100,000 |
| Paid for grant for New-York State | 10,000 |
| Total cost | £1,130,000 |
| Other expenses | 121,000 |
| Grand total | £1,251,000 |

Or about $6,255,000 in gold.

The thirteenth week in which this cable was worked yielded the sum of $11,023 in gold, being just eleven per cent. upon the actual first cost, including the bonus to Messrs. ERLANGER and REUTER, and other extraordinary expenses, which might have been avoided. Thus it is evident that Transatlantic cables pay a very large interest upon the investment.

It is notorious that the authorized agents of this French Company, Messrs. ERLANGER and REUTER, on whose previous relations towards the United States it is unnecessary for me to dwell, when the difficulty arose about landing the cable on our shores agreed to obtain from the French Government the annulment of the twenty years' exclusive privilege granted to that Company. Now, at the meeting of the shareholders to which I refer, the President of the Company declared that "he did not consider it possible that a Government which had entered in so solemn a manner into such an agreement as the French Government had made with this Company could repudiate its act, especially a Government like that of France, which had always honorably kept its engagements," and Baron ERLANGER stated, in addition, that the French Government had no intention to withdraw the privilege accorded by it to this Company of an exclusive monopoly of twenty years.

This is the sort of faith which Messrs. ERLANGER and REUTER keep with our Government. They made a solemn written promise to obtain from France a reciprocal right for United States citizens, and with this understanding the United States Government, with its usual generosity, allowed the French cable to be landed and operated. It is said that this withdrawal from their agreement on the part of the agents of the French Government is based on the idea that they will be able to lobby through Congress a confirmation of the monopoly. These facts will, I think, convince our Government of the necessity of suspending the authorization to work the French cable until the permission applied for by certain of our citizens to land an American cable on the French shore is definitively accorded.

The Belgo-American cable is the only enterprise or project of this character which, in its connection with Europe, secures to the Government and people of the United States all those privileges of neutrality, secrecy in the transmission of dispatches and economy of rates which we have a right to insist upon, in conceding such valuable rights. You will be pleased to learn that in spite of the opposition and intrigues of the other companies, the projectors of the line have succeeded in making a contract with cable manufacturers in England for the making and laying of the cable, for which a concession has been obtained from the Belgian Government, subject, of course, to the approval of Congress.

I have seen the contract, and I am glad to state that the prices agreed upon show a marked reduction on those heretofore exacted, being much lower than those at which any other cable has been constructed.

The following are the conditions of the tender put in:

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 1, 36,600 miles, of 2,029 yards each, of deep sea cable, at £190 | £684,000 |
| No. 2, 20 nautical miles of light shore end, at £236 | 4,720 |
| No. 3, 40 nautical miles medium shore, at £452 | 18,080 |
| No. 4, 100 nautical miles heavy shore, at £614 | 61,400 |
| 3,760 nautical miles | £769,200 |

The conductor is to be of seven copper wires, 300 pounds to the nautical mile. Insulation—Four coatings of gutta percha and four of compound, alternately, 400 pounds to the nautical mile. Covering—Spun Manila yarn, eight strands each, soaked in pure Stockholm tar of 200 pounds to the mile, the whole to be surrounded with gutta percha compound and properly covered. This is to be the deep sea cable. The other portions are to be manufactured with all the latest improvements. The cable is to be laid and in working order by the 1st of August, 1871.

This contract is for cash, unlike the contracts made for the other Atlantic cables, the manufacturers generally taking one-third of their pay in the stock of the Company.

The contractors agree to lay the cable for £100,000, so that when in working order the 3,760 miles will have cost £869,200, or $4,746,000 in gold. The French cable, which is 3,200 miles in length, cost, to make and lay, £1,020,000, or $5,100,000 in gold, besides extraordinary expenses, amounting to £100,000, an extra £100,000 paid to Messrs. ERLANGER and REUTER for the French concession, and £10,000 paid to the State of New-York, making a total of $6,150,000 in gold. The cost of the Belgian cable will therefore be $1,404,000 less than that of the French line.

The capital of the Anglo-American and Atlantic companies and the Newfoundland line, when consolidated, will represent in sterling currency £3,750,000, over which the earnings will have to be divided.

The liberality of the Belgian Government in giving to an American company this privilege for twenty years, even to the exclusion of its own citizens, will not fail to be appreciated in the United States. Without that exclusive concession in fact it would have been impossible to raise the capital required. The importance of this line cannot be exaggerated. With the Belgian Government our relations have always been of the most friendly character, and it is difficult to see how any cause of future trouble can arise between us. The Belgo-American cable will be a strictly neutral line in time of war, and any attempt to interfere with it on the part of a European Power will be regarded in the light of an attack upon the American and Belgian flags upon the high seas. In the event of difficulties arising between the United States and England and France its value would be immense to us.

A CANARD.

The *Liberté* of last evening has a paragraph to the following effect: "Our readers will remember that about twelve months back the Russian Government ordered 200,000 muskets of a new model from American manufacturers. General BANKS was intrusted by the United States with the mission of delivering these arms to the Czar. The General has just acquitted himself of it, and is now about to return to the United States, the bearer of a fresh order for 700,000 muskets."

The inventive power of the French journalists is to me a subject of daily wonderment. How such a *canard* as this could have originated in a well-informed and carefully-edited paper like the *Liberté* is, however, utterly incomprehensible.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. General BANKS is on the list for the first presentations at Court. The General dined with Lord LYONS yesterday, and will shortly leave for New-York.

## ROME

### The Weather—Council Proceedings—Art, the Great Consoler—American Artists in the Eternal City—Roger Williams' Statue.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Wednesday, Dec. 15, 1869.

Since writing last, the gloom and the drip of skies rotting with wet have continued, and no cheerful light yet breaks on Rome. The Bishops and the priests and the long lines of train-followers go splashing in carriages or on foot every day to St. Peter's, through the narrow dirty street a mile long, which leads to the bridge of St. Angelo.

THE COUNCIL.

Of the Council, little can be said, because little is done, and little can be known. Even to gratify an impatient curiosity, it is not best to invent, or lay out plans of what will probably never be done, nor yet even thought of. One or two meetings of the Fathers have been held since the opening, and the only published record has been confined to a description of what the Cardinals and Bishops wore on their heads, or the thickness of golden embroidery, or the number of jewels on the mantles of the disciples of the fishermen. The religion, or theology, of the Church has its expression too much in the cut of a priest's gown, or the color of an altar cloth, or in the thousand other things which go to make up the harness of a showy establishment. The number of Bishops now here is about 700, and probably few others will be added to the list. They are lodged in all sorts of places in every part of the city—some of them with luxury and even state, and some with hardly comfort. Some are rolling about in gilded coaches of ceremony, and some make the best of their way in shabby hackney carriages. The sentinels present arms as they pass, Generals as they are of the great army of ecclesiastics, endeavoring to conquer the world. Many have been here often before, and a few are visiting Rome for the first time. But for a moment let us leave these and pass to the agreeable subject of art.

ART.

Art in Rome is the great consoler, and it is a solace which is inexhaustible. Of ancient art, the churches and palaces and vast museums are full, and of modern art—that which is created year by year by the living workers of all countries—there is no end. Every day, for months, new studios might be found to visit. America has a conspicuous place, for no foreign nation has so many sculptors and painters residing here. From forty to fifty from the United States are now practicing art in Rome, and the number has been at one time nearly sixty. So much is produced, that in speaking of what is most worthy of praise, one does not know where to begin. From time to time, in my many visits to Rome, I have used opportunities to give an account of some of the works produced; but on coming back, after an interval, I find that much is added. Of something like four and twenty sculptors, we have the novelty of about ten women practicing that art, and the last arrived is VINNIE REAM, about whose skill more is known in America than here. Such names as Miss STEBBINS and Miss HOSMER are already familiar to all interested in art, and Miss WHITNEY promises to acquire equal fame. Her last work, just got ready for public examination, is more interesting, if not more important, than any she has before attempted. It is a single figure in a sitting posture, symbolical of the Rome of to-day. More mind has been put into this conception than we are apt to find in figures typical of the social and moral conditions of communities. It is easy enough to represent Britannia, as the English generally do, as a fat woman, in a brass helmet, pouring out tea; or America, in liberty cap, or bell-crowned hat, on the stump, crying out for man's and woman's rights. But for Rome neither teacup nor bell-crowned hat are characteristic types, and ROMULUS and REMUS and the wolf's dugs are worn out.

Miss WHITNEY, in her "Roma," has produced a model in which is embodied the dignity of a greatness passed forever way, the misery of a moral degradation, and the pity which appeals for relief for physical distress. This woman of Rome is old, and sits forlorn on some fragments of her stately habitation in ruins. The face is solemn and thoughtful, and in its lines is traced the wreck of a nobility such as that of which AGRIPPINA, far gone in years, and all power and splendor lost, might have given the model. Across the knees a mantle is thrown, the worn and rusty, but once gorgeous robe of ancient Rome. The shoulders are covered with the single garment, thin and rude, of the beggar class. From the lean hands is falling the *obolus* of charity, reluctantly held as is remembered the shame of the fallen State. At the side, half concealed, is held a mask. It is the face of a priest, of that type so common, from which all feeling of the sweet charities of life is gone, and upon which suspicion, cunning, superstition, dread and ascetic conceit, have set their stamp. There is given to it also an animal quality, a mixture of the rapacity of the wolf and the half-suppressed force of low desire. To help the contrast between the power of the past and the actual fall, on the border of the robe are engraved some of the great works of sculptured art, dug out of the ruins of the past.

AMERICAN ARTISTS.

The names that I remember among American women now practicing sculpture here, are: Miss Whitney, Miss Hosmer, Miss Freeman, Miss Stebbins, Miss Edmonia Lewis, Miss Vinnie Ream and Miss Foley. Let it be understood that they do not wish to be called sculptresses, but sculptors—better English and better as a term of art. The time is past when correct writers or speakers change the gender of the substantive, except in cases such as governess and the like, where the profession can be exercised but by one sex or indicated by one term.

Our artists, or some of the most fortunate among them, have been favored to such a degree, that they have much reason to be satisfied and grateful. Some of them live in palaces, and others are moving so rapidly on the road to fortune, as to have a prospect of being lodged with not less comfort and dignity. The pleasures of social life they do not undervalue, and some of them contribute in a liberal manner to the enjoyment of their countrymen visiting Rome. The skill in art of some is varied, and to that is added culture, and the happy faculty of being agreeable, not less in their homes than in the places where their art work is done. They are with their families, so numerous as to form a community; a little world, indeed, in which all the passions have free scope and healthful play.

ROGER WILLIAMS' STATUE.

I find that one of the best statues made in Rome during the past year is that of ROGER WILLIAMS, for Rhode Island, by Mr. FRANKLIN SIMMONS. The artists are seldom in harmony in their opinions about the merits of the productions of others of their craft. I observe with pleasure that an extremely favorable judgment as to the excellence of this statue by Mr. SIMMONS is very generally expressed by them. Such a success is not common, and has been a great encouragement to this sculptor, who, with considerable experience in America, has practiced his art for less than two years in Italy. Artists are the best judges of the quality of work in their own line of art, but their prejudices are often so strong that it is not easy to get from them an opinion or a criticism which is altogether trustworthy. Careful observers, not of the craft, who have many opportunities for observation, are more inclined to rely upon the knowledge of artists than upon their expressed opinions.

As no authentic portraits of WILLIAMS have been preserved, this statue of the founder of Rhode Island may be considered a pure creation. To invent an ideal of beauty may not be difficult, but to embody for us the lineaments of an historic personage, all traces of whose outward frame are lost, must demand the exercise of the highest faculties, and a considerable degree of success must be regarded as a triumph. This ideal WILLIAMS has enough of Miltonic gravity and gentleness, joined with that strength which we know belonged to this remarkable character. We have WILLIAMS the thinker, the robust polemic, and the earnest friend of justice for the conscience and liberty for all. The costume of the Puritan time, and that probably worn by WILLIAMS, has been carefully studied, and its picturesqueness, so much greater than that of the prosaic dress of our day, has given the artist an advantage in his effort to produce an effect in harmony with the demands of art. Among portrait statues sent to America, some mistakes have been made which might be called sad if they were not laughable. The people of Boston may "make fun" of their two demi-gods in effigy, for a longer period than in life they worshipped them. A sculptor who has any reputation to gain or lose takes upon himself a great responsibility when he dares to associate his name with the design for a monument to the hero of a nation. Alas for him if his ambition, or his love of gain, lead him to undertake that for which his powers are unequal. The ridicule, if not the maledictions of generations, will follow his blundering efforts.

It may be added of Mr. SIMMONS, what has been stated in substance before, that it is admitted, with less reluctance than usual, by those of the same profession, that he is sure to reach a high place here, where eminence is not easily won, even with much talent and effort. This artist works with all his old industry, and much more than former care. But drudging application and painstaking are worth little, unless sentiment, the soul of art, inspires the effort. A little singing girl, nearly finished in the clay, has so much feeling, and is modeled with so much of the grace of nature, as to be worthy of LUCA DELLA ROBBIA. But enough for to-day, and some more words about art may be added in another letter.

ANGELICO.

## AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

### The Spanish Loan of the 10th of April, 1869—The Liberation of the Gunboats—Feeling in Madrid—The Conduct of the United States Towards San Domingo—Probable Fusion of the Unionists and Unitary Republican Parties, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Monday, Dec. 13, 1869.

The debates on the subject of the disappearance of the Crown jewels will take place to-day. The defenders of MARIA CHRISTINA and ISABELLA II. pretend to say that they are in a position to prove that the two Queens carried no jewelry away but such as belonged to them, either by purchase or as presents from the municipality of Madrid, or by right of inheritance from their ancestors. The debates will be interesting and the struggle fierce between the accusers and the defenders of the two Queens.

THE SPANISH LOAN OF THE 10TH APRIL, 1869.

Señor FIGUEROLA has deposited with the Secretaries of the Chamber part of the documents relating to the loan of one thousand millions of reals. They go to prove the fact, anterior declarations notwithstanding, that the united bankers of Paris and Frankfort have taken but a part of this loan in purchase; the rest they accepted only on commission, and they advanced considerable sums on the deposit of title deeds of the Spanish exterior debt, taken at twenty-nine to thirty-one in April last. But Señor FIGUEROLA kept secret his operation with the syndicate of bankers concerning his giving them a considerable quantity of the bonds of the *interior* debt not, for cash, but for sale on the foreign markets, and he also kept from the knowledge of the Cortes that part of the bonds for 503,000,000 of reals had been remitted to the associated bankers as guarantee for 280,000,000 of reals advanced by them to the Spanish Treasury, which latter sum had to be repaid on the 10th of September, if the Treasury did not want the title deeds to be sold at any price to reimburse the advances. The Minister of Finance had taken great care to keep the second phase of the loan from the Cortes. But a new interpellation is announced for Saturday next in which a Deputy will speak upon the questions relating to the repayment of the advances. The whole affair is in a state of impenetrable chaos, and will remain so till a clear light is shed upon it. The Minister has avowed that 497,000,000 of the 1,000,000,000 of reals voted for in April last remained yet to be sold, but he has not said what sums the Treasury has received from the negotiations mentioned above, and this is what the Deputies want to arrive at.

THE LIBERATION OF THE GUNBOATS.

The news of the liberation of the Spanish gunboats by our authorities at New-York has produced an excellent effect at Madrid. This act of justice is principally due to the exertions of our Minister to Spain, General SICKLES, after a formal declaration on the part of the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs that the gunboats would never be used against Peru. Everybody here appreciates the conciliatory and equitable spirit shown by our authorities under these delicate circumstances.

THE UNITED STATES AND SAN DOMINGO.

Spaniards are expressing their fears about the steps taken by our Government for the speedy annexation of this colony. This is a very serious question in regard to the future prospect of the Spanish possessions in the West Indies, and it is but natural that the Government at Madrid should feel painful anticipations on the subject.

PROBABLE FUSION OF PARTIES.

The Unionists and Unitary Republicans seem to approach each other and to forget the enormous distance that separates them according to their political creeds. Perhaps they appreciate the immensity of the approaching danger, and the steady, hourly advance of the crisis which is to decide the fate of the PRIM administration.

### Interesting Debates in the Cortes on the Subject of the Abstraction of the Crown Jewels—Circular of the Ex-Queen Christina—The Royal Candidature—Spanish Finances—The Abolition of Slavery at Porto Rico, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Wednesday, Dec. 15, 1869.

The debates in the Cortes relating to the Crown jewels, with the abstraction of which the Minister of Finance had charged the two ex-Queens, MARIA CHRISTINA and ISABELLA of Bourbon, commenced on Monday last. Both the galleries and floor of the House were thronged with deputies, ex-deputies, diplomatists and Government officials and their friends; the affluence was so great, that there was not a seat unoccupied. It was a very serious charge indeed that Señor FIGUEROLA had brought against these two royal ladies, and the former Ministers of the Crown and the friends of the two ex-Queens had strained every nerve in the collection of documents tending to prove that MARIA CHRISTINA and ISABELLA had not abstracted the seventy-three millions of reals' worth of jewels belonging to the Crown set down to their account by the Minister of Finance. Señor GUIL Y RENTE, one of their most ardent partisans, had searched for this purpose all the last wills and testaments of the Spanish Sovereigns of the Houses of Austria and Bourbon.

Señor ELDUAYEN was the first to tilt a lance as the champion of forsaken royalty. He defied Señor FIGUEROLA to prove that PHILIP II., PHILIP III., or PHILIP IV., had ever declared that the jewels of the Spanish Crown belonged to the State and not to the Sovereign, as the Ministry had asserted in the sitting of the 2d December. He contended that the State at that time possessed but three gems of a total value of 6,000,000 of reals, and he maintained that this fact was proved by the inventories taken after the deaths of CHARLES III. and CHARLES IV. He challenged Señor FIGUEROLA to prove the contrary, and he defied him to bring satisfactory evidence that the Spanish Crown possessed 100,000,000 worth of jewels at the time of the French invasion in 1808. Much amusement was caused among the audience by the orator's reading a letter, said to emanate from the jeweler employed by the Crown. The latter says in this interesting letter, that MURAT and JOSEPH NAPOLEON carried off all the jewels and gems they could lay hands on, and among them "a Holy Sacrament" valued at 24,000,000. After having made this stroke of his pen through Señor FIGUEROLA'S figures, the orator dwelt at some length on the letters of KING JOSEPH, in which the latter complains of his destitution, (poor man,) and speaks of having been compelled to convert some valuables into cash. Then followed Señor ELDUAYEN'S thrust, and it was well made. He said:

> "If the Ministry cannot prove that the jewels that were abstracted at the period of the French invasion, have been given back by the heirs of those who had sold them, pledged them, or carried them to other parts, it is clear that the charge brought forward by the Ministry is without foundation."

The orator then read the will of FERDINAND VII., in which that Monarch bequeaths certain Crown jewels and gems specified in an inventory to his heirs and successors. But now comes the hitch. This inventory has never been found; it is not reproduced in the original will. Señor ELDUAYEN tried his best to prove that CHRISTINA could not have made away with this document, saying that nobody had ever seen it, and thus to refute the charge brought against her of having caused it to be destroyed at the time when she was Regent, and therefore omnipotent in Spain. He also referred to the ex-Queen's marriage contract with FERDINAND VII., (who, by the way, was married three times,) in which the donation of a considerable quantity of jewels was recorded, and he gave an enumeration and description of the valuables in question. He held it to be proved that MARIA CHRISTINA had taken but her own jewels, and not any belonging to the Crown, and he cited a fact which he thought of great importance in the controversy, namely, that when FERDINAND VII.'s last will and testament was opened in the presence of Don CARLOS of Bourbon and the assembled Ministers and high officers of State, no reclamation was made by anybody on the subject of jewels.

Yesterday's sitting was opened with a brilliant speech, in which Señor BUGALLAL upheld the cause of the two dethroned Queens. Señor ROJO ARIAS, a Progressista Deputy, spoke after Señor BUGALLAL, taking an impartial view of the case and inviting the Chamber to nominate a commission of fourteen members, for the purpose of making a strict and searching inquiry on the subject. He added that Señor FIGUEROLA should be compelled to prove the serious charges he had brought against the two ex-Queens, or to undergo the consequences of being looked upon as a slanderer.

A tried champion of ISABELLA II. next entered the lists. Señor CANOVAS DEL CASTILLO, who had been Minister under the reign of the ex-Queen, passed a severe censure on Señor FIGUEROLA for having brought charges that were not supported by satisfactory proof. He contended that at the time of FERDINAND VII.'s death there were about eighty millions' worth of jewels in the royal palaces of Madrid, part of which that King had acquired with his own money, and which he had left to his heirs by will as his and their personal property. Among these last-mentioned jewels, he said, the crown, the sceptre, the insignias of the Order of the Golden Fleece and the magnificent neck-chain of CHARLES III. were not included, in fact they were at this moment deposited at the Bank of Spain. The orator further contended that, even if any fault could be brought home to MARIA CHRISTINA, her daughters certainly would not be responsible for abstraction if any, committed by their mother, as they had received their jewels on the faith of their being their lawful property. Señor CANOVAS said that he did not wish to unfurl the flag of the Bourbons, although the precedents of the Carlists and Republicans entitled him to do so. "In this debate," he exclaimed, "I will only prove that the Minister had neither reason nor right to designate ladies of such high position by the ignominious epithet of thieves." The former Minister of ISABELLA II. concluded by giving a sort of paternal admonition to the Ministry on the subject of the danger which they would incur by yielding to the Republicans. He acknowledged that the latter, though conquered for the moment, were still in line, and gaining strength day by day. He counseled the Ministers to beware, so as not to dig a trap under their feet by slandering monarchy in the persons of the ex-Queens, and thus exposing the royal candidature to the attacks of the Republicans.

Señor FIGUEROLA listened calmly and silently to all these attacks. To-day he is to make his reply and to bring forward his proofs, which, he asserts, are convincing on the subject of the criminality of the two ex-Queens. The House is all but decided to appoint a commission of inquiry, in spite of the tall talk of the partisans of the House of Bourbon.

CIRCULAR OF THE EX-QUEEN CHRISTINA.

A "memorandum," that a Frenchman would certainly style "*naïf*," has been addressed by the ex-Queen CHRISTINA, under the signature of Señor RUBIO, her secretary, to all the members of the Cortes. The poor old lady seems to be greatly annoyed by what she calls "Señor FIGUEROLA's calumnious allegations." But—*sancta simplicitas*—she "implores" the Minister of Finance to lay aside his right of inviolability as Deputy, so as to give her the pleasure of prosecuting him before the criminal courts for defamation of character. She protests her innocence, but adduces nothing to prove that she does not deserve the ugly appellation which the Minister seeks to fix upon her.

THE ROYAL CANDIDATURE.

The dynastical question seems to take a decisive turn. Señor OLOZAGA telegraphed yesterday to the Government that the Duchess of GENOA had finally accepted the offer of the Spanish Crown for the young Duke; but the parties hostile to the Italian candidature assert that the Duchess stipulated expressly that the Italian Prince should be elected by a majority of at least two-thirds of the Cortes, and that this election should be ratified by the Spanish nation in a plebiscite. The Carlists, Unionists and Republicans have decided on placing all possible obstacles in the way of this election, and they are even speaking of leaving the legislative hall *en masse* if the Ministry should come off victorious. This latter project is all the more serious from the fact that, if carried into execution, it would be sure to be followed by civil war.

SPANISH FINANCES.

The state of the Spanish Treasury is deplorable, but the coupons of the bonds of the exterior debt will be paid by the Banque de Paris, (syndicate of the associated bankers.) The *Gazette* has not yet announced that Señor FIGUEROLA is in a position to pay the interest of the interior debt. The coupons of the last half year of 1868 and of the first half of 1869 are not yet paid in full, and it is tolerably certain that the holders of Spanish interior bonds will have to wait some time for the interest due on the 31st of the present month. The Treasury is in such an exhausted state that Señor FIGUEROLA will probably be compelled to maintain against his will the reduction of twenty per cent. on the interest of the Spanish national debt.

SLAVERY IN PORTO RICO.

The Minister of the Colonies has announced to the Cortes that he will shortly present to them a project of law relating to the abolition of slavery and the municipalities of Porto Rico. He has not as yet collected all the documents necessary for this purpose. The Chamber will adjourn on the 20th of this month to the 6th of January next. It is believed that the Ministry will for the third time demand the authorization of the Cortes to expend the produce of the State bonds and the taxes, the present authorization ending at New Year. The commission on the budget is still at work. The situation is as serious as mismanagement can make it.

## The Western Distillers—The Fermentation Period.

*From the Washington Republican, Jan. 1.*

General H. L. BURNETT, the attorney for the Western distillers, had an interview yesterday with Commissioner DELANO relative to an extension of the time allowed for the fermentation period. The Commissioner decided, after consideration, to send Deputy Commissioners DOUGLASS and GIVEN to Cincinnati to confer with the Western distillers and witness the practical test which it is there proposed to give. They will leave here the latter part of next week, and have been instructed to call into consultation the Supervisors of the Western districts.

The resurvey of distilleries ordered several months since was for the purpose of obtaining the full tax required by law; and after careful experiments made by the most eminent chemists and scientists, the period of fermentation was fixed at forty-eight hours. No trouble or opposition was experienced until the officers reached Chicago, and there it was alleged the time was too short for the kind of grain used for distilling purposes.

It was for the purpose of getting an extension that General BURNETT was employed to present their claim to the Commissioner. On the other hand it is alleged the Eastern distillers use the most expeditious methods in preparing the mash, and that forty-eight hours is ample time for the purpose. It was for the purpose of establishing a uniform period that the experiments were made, and while the Commissioner is willing to grant every privilege asked, when the claim is based on facts, he is of opinion that those processes which yield the liquor in the shortest period are due to the employment of chemical agents. The Deputy Commissioners will carefully examine the process of fermentation in several of the largest Western distilleries, and report promptly the result of their investigation.

## A University for the South.

*From the Charleston (S. C.) Courier, Dec. 31.*

There is no reason why the South should not have a university of as high a grade and character as exists in any portion, either of this Union, or in England or Germany. We have the intellect, and we certainly have the material for its creation. And never was the necessity greater than at the present, especially in the more southern of the States. For the supply of this want the University of the South presents its claims. It was established just before the war under the auspices of the ten Southern Dioceses of the Protestant Episcopal Church, by whom its trustees are appointed.

Although under this charge, it is designed for all the youth of the South without reference to any particular sect. As we understand it, just as Yale College, which although under Congregational auspices, and its President required to be a minister of that church, yet is at the same time national in its character and educational designs. The University is situated at Sewanee, Tenn., on a high plateau, at a point central on the highway of travel, and accessible to all of the Southern States. It owns, by grant and purchase, a tract of 10,000 acres, in a salubrious and healthy climate.

The war swept away its few buildings just as the movement was inaugurated. At the late meeting of the Anglican Council in England the prospects of this University, upon this side of the water, were taken into consideration by some of its members. The Archbishop of Canterbury and the University of Oxford became interested. The result was the donation by Oxford of 5,000 volumes of valuable works, as the commencement of a library, and the sum of $20,000, which was raised in money. With this money buildings were erected, and were no sooner constructed than they were filled.

The College is now thoroughly organized, with an able corps of Professors. It has one hundred students, at $300 per annum, yielding $30,000 a year, which makes it self-supporting. It has now, however, 200 more applicants than it can accommodate, from every part of the South. The plan has therefore been devised of raising the sum of $2,500 in each of the ten Southern Dioceses, with a view to the immediate erection of a building to supply the pressing demand for an enlarged education.

There can be no clearer evidence of the necessity for a University of a high grade of education, and in the South, than the demands for admission, and which cannot be supplied. The people of the South must take the cause of education into their own hands, or else it will be transmitted to others. The recent meeting at Holmes' Lyceum, at which Hon. W. D. PORTER presided, was of the most interesting character. Committees have been appointed to raise in this State the sum of $2,500 for the erection of the necessary buildings.

The best fortune that can be given to any young man is a good and solid education. This is far better than money, or the inheritance of wealth. It is in this country the great and essential requisite of life. With good principles, and a good education, every young man holds his destiny in his own hands. To this, therefore, as to every other educational institution for the advancement of the education and progress of our people, we yield our hearty assent.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### The Theatres To-night.

Following are fresh announcements on the bills of several City theatres for this evening: "The Busybody" is to be acted at the Fifth-avenue Theatre. Mr. J. L. FOX returns to the Olympic, and performs in "The Writing on the Wall." Mr. FRELIGH produces at the Bowery "The Bridge of Notre Dame." Mr. HERMANN appears at the Academy of Music, Mrs. HERMANN, a talented songstress, singing twice at each entertainment. The representations of the week just ended can be applauded elsewhere.

## REDUCE THE TAXES.

### Still More Expressions of Republican Opinion in Favor of Reduction.

*From the Boston Advertiser.*

In his lecture Wednesday evening, Mr. BOUTWELL declined to discuss any of the prominent business questions which now interest the country. It was evidently not his purpose to invite discussion, nor to provoke criticism on any of the points touching the future financial policy of the Government. His casual allusion to the national debt, and to the necessity of enduring excessive taxation in order that the debt may soon be discharged, was almost the only point where an issue might be made with him. Undesirable as the debt is, and anxious as all right-minded people are to have it removed, there are abundant illustrations of the fact that it is not in itself incompatible with great national prosperity. Nor do we believe that in our case the immediate extinction of the debt is necessary to enable the nation to advance its ideas, to extend its policy and diffuse its power among the nations of the earth. It is vastly more necessary to build up our waste places, to repair our crippled industries and put the people in a way to contribute to the necessities of the Government without feeling it as a sacrifice. *To attempt to pay off in a few years a debt incurred as this was for the safety and happiness of many generations, while all great business interests are depressed, and taxes are eating into the substance of every kind of labor, is a delusive economy which must be followed by a bitter awakening by-and-by.*

*From the Ohio State Journal.*

You may start from Capitol-square, travel five miles in any direction, then halt. Stop the first man who approaches, and enter into conversation with him on any topic, and in ten minutes time, without an effort to lead or control on your part, the conversation will drift into an inquiry how taxes are to be reduced, and an assertion that such reduction is necessary. * * *

It was in this conviction that we took ground last October in favor of a reduction of taxation. A financial writer, for whom we have the highest respect, remonstrated with us privately for this course. "We must first fund our bonds," said he. "The people will not rest quietly under the deprivation of seeing no more of those bulletins announcing the swift reduction of the principal of the debt. The people are not groaning so much under taxation. The national taxes fall chiefly upon the rich and prosperous." So confident were we that the people did desire a reduction, even at the expense of the gratifying bulletins, that we agreed with our friend, if the leading journals of the country did not within sixty days come out in favor of reduction, we would drop the subject for the present.

Now, we call attention to the following facts: Within a few weeks of that time, without concert of action, but acting as the mouthpieces of public sentiment, we had among our own exchanges articles in favor of the reduction of taxation from the NEW-YORK TIMES, the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*, the New-York *Commercial & Financial Chronicle*, the New-York *Evening Post*, and other New-York papers; the Boston *Traveller*, the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, the Albany *Evening Journal*, the Wheeling *Intelligencer*, many Ohio papers, the Chicago *Republican*, the Chicago *Tribune*, (indirectly,) the Missouri *Democrat*, and a host of other papers from all parts of the country.

In view of the fact that these representative Republican journals, and others with an economic aim only, have vigorously urged a reduction, we cannot but feel justified in saying that *the bulk of the people are desirous that the reduction may commence presently, without any longer delay than may be necessary for the adjustment of the machinery.*

*From the Indianapolis Journal.*

The people which patriotically carried forward and sustained the war, would gladly bear the burden it imposed, to the utmost farthing; but the "logic of events" has been so stern that they are compelled to ask for a relief from the strain put upon them. * * * Mr. WELLS estimates the surplus for the next year, under the present laws, at $124,000,000. The credit of the country does not demand so large an amount, and Congress should arrange to give back to the people a reasonable proportion, say half, of this surplus. Beside the direct influence of lessening so much the actual taxation, the reflex influence, in adding to the active capital of the country, stimulating trade and relieving industry, would enhance much more our material ability, in the judgment of the world, than the possession of the increased revenue, with continued prostration, and threatened paralysis and unintermitted complaints.

*From the Leavenworth (Kan.) Times.*

The Boston *Advertiser*, Albany *Journal*, Erie *Dispatch*, Chicago *Tribune*, NEW-YORK TIMES and other influential Republican journals advocate an immediate and large reduction of taxation. We entirely agree with that policy.

## Resumption and Reduced Taxation.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I have read with so much interest the very able article in your paper of the 3d inst., on the subject of "Reduced Taxation a Preliminary to Resumption," that I am impelled to ask your permission to address a few words to your readers,—not that I differ from you, but that I view the subject in perhaps a little different light. You remark: "We are not insensible to the desirableness of a return to specie payments. We would have that object kept steadily in view in the construction of a financial policy. But there can be no enduring resumption which is not accomplished gradually, even slowly." This question of the resumption of specie payments is one that affects not America alone, but all those countries which trade with her, and whose business is disturbed by the fluctuations in the value of the United States currency. The true friends of America view with pain the fact that the City and State of New-York are content, year after year, to pay the interest on their debts in a depreciated currency. When those debts were contracted, debtor and creditor understood, the one that he was to pay, the other to receive, one hundred cents gold for the dollar. The exigencies of a terrific civil war formed a fair excuse for a temporary neglect of these obligations; but what can be said now, when more than four years have elapsed since that war has been brought to a triumphant conclusion?

But while I regard a resumption of specie payments as a necessity, and rejoice to see the strong feeling which has grown up on this subject, it appears to me to be a matter of paramount importance that it should be effected "gradually, even slowly." Since your article was written, the *Times* has furnished us with a summary of the President's Message, by which it is satisfactory to learn that General GRANT adopts your view, and that he, too, deprecates immediate resumption. Now the question is, how much time is necessary to enable the debtor class so to adapt their contracts to the change that it may come about easily and with the least possible pressure upon them? It appears to me that in three years resumption might be accomplished without any shock or jar, and that in the meantime all violent fluctuations of the currency may be prevented by the adoption of the President's suggestion to authorize the Treasury to redeem its paper at a fixed price, holding it in reserve ready to be returned to the circulation, whenever it is wanted, on payment being made in gold. The Treasury "fixed rate" could be reduced gradually over the three years.

Taxation, you observe, "was sufficiently heavy in the most prosperous times; it is terrible now that prosperity has disappeared from some sections and has been sadly dwarfed in all." Undoubtedly there is room for a reduction of taxation, but great care should be exercised to remove those taxes which press most heavily and yield the smallest revenue. Taxes to the extent of $50,000,000 per annum may be at once removed without any injury to the public credit, and if the selection of taxes to be reduced or abolished is judiciously made, the relief afforded will greatly outweigh the loss to the revenue. To my mind, the subject of the reduction of taxation should be kept distinct from resumption; each one is best treated alone. I do not think that one ought to be preliminary to the other, but that wise legislation on both subjects ought now to be adopted to assist the people in their struggle against that depression of trade which is not confined to the United States, but the complaints of which are loud in France and in Great Britain.

MERCATOR.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Dec. 15, 1869.

## The Reported Failure of the Cuban Revolution—Letter from the Junta.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

The Cuban Junta of this City have read with the utmost indignation the telegram forwarded to the Associated Press from Havana, under date of yesterday, stating that the editors of Havana journals affirm that they have seen a circular signed by the members of this Junta, ordering the Cubans to lay down their arms. Taken in connection with the reports industriously circulated of late, both in Havana and this country, that the patriots are presenting themselves in large bodies to the Spanish authorities for pardon, the above news shows a deep-laid and unscrupulous scheme to pervert public opinion respecting the progress of our revolution.

I hereby denounce the circular referred to, if any such exist, as an absurd and malicious forgery. Far from the Junta being in the slightest degree inclined to induce the Cuban Liberals to give up the contest, we are continuing our most strenuous efforts in aid of the revolution, and are every day more confident of its success, with or without the support of foreign nations. This, according to the latest intelligence we have from the seat of war, which reaches up to the 7th of December last, is also the spirit which prevails among the Cubans. These stories of wholesale surrendering to Spanish authority have been circulated before with as little foundation as now, and without securing the desired result. I have to-day sent the following telegram to the Havana *Diario de la Marina*, *Prensa*, and *Voz de Cuba*, as well as to the agent of the Associated Press in that city:

> "The statement that the Central Republican Junta had issued a circular advising the Cubans to lay down their arms, is false. It is an infamous invention. This telegram will be published to-morrow in the papers of this City."

I respectfully request that you will insert this communication in your earlier issue, and remain, Sir, yours, truly,

MIGUEL DE ALVAREZ,
President of the Junta Central Republican de Cuba y Pro Rico.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1870.

**Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.**—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

**A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.**

MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

## DIED.

APPLEBY.—On Saturday, Jan. 1, WILLIAM APPLEBY, in the 78th year of his age.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at the Church of the Holy Martyrs in Forsyth-st., between Hester and Canal sts., on Tuesday, the 4th, at 1 o'clock.

CRANE.—At Stamford, Conn., on Thursday evening, Dec. 30, after a lingering illness, HENRY CLAY, youngest son of Thomas and Clarissa L. Crane, of New-York, in the 20th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the Universalist Church in Stamford on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The remains will be removed to Green-Wood Cemetery on Tuesday, and carriages will be in waiting at 11:25 A. M. at 27th st. depot on arrival of the 9:47 A. M. train from Stamford, to convey friends of the family.

EAMES.—On Saturday, Jan. 1, 1870, in Brooklyn, MARY E., wife of Edward E. Eames, aged 34 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 90 2d place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 4, at 2 o'clock P. M.

FOWLER.—On Monday, Dec. 27, of paralysis, in Auburn, N. Y., at the residence of her son, Rev. Henry Fowler, Mme. FRANCES FOWLER, in the 81st year of her age.

GRIFFIN.—On Wednesday, Dec. 29, CHARLOTTE HARRISON, wife of Dr. Thos. B. Griffin, aged 45 years, 10 months and 11 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 115 East 12th-st., on Monday, Jan. 3, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M.

HARRIOTT.—On Saturday morning, Jan. 1, 1870, ANN, widow of Samuel Harriott, in the 75th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of John V. Harriott, No. 247 Carlton-av., Brooklyn, on Monday, 3d inst., at 12 o'clock M.

HOFFMAN.—On Friday, Dec. 31, 1869, FREDERICK, son of the late Anthony N. Hoffman, in the 39th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 41 West 18th-st., on Monday, Jan. 3, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M.

HAMMELL.—On Saturday, Jan. 1, 1870, Miss SARAH R. HAMMELL, in the 83d year of her age, daughter of the late Dr John Hammell, of Hackensack, N. J.

Funeral on Tuesday, 4th inst., at 10 A. M., from her late residence, No. 224 Graham-av., Brooklyn, L. I., E. D. Friends and relatives are invited to attend without further notice.

☞ Ottawa, La Salle County, Ill., papers please copy.

LEVERICH.—On Friday, Dec. 31, 1869, JONATHAN S. LEVERICH, in the 59th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral this day, (Monday,) Jan. 3, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his late residence, Newtown, L. I.

LUGAR.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 31, EMMA J., daughter of George C. and Fannie H. Lugar.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 249 East 48th-st., to-day, (Monday,) Jan. 3, at 1 o'clock.

RIDABOCK.—On Thursday, Dec. 30, ELIZA, widow of the late Frederick Ridabock, in the 87th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons, Frederick A., William S. and James H. Ridabock, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Geo. J. Schmelzel, No. 16 West 56th-st., on Monday afternoon, Jan. 3, at 3 o'clock.

SUMMERFIELD.—At Tremont, Westchester County, N. Y., on Saturday, Jan. 1, 1870, GEORGE N. SUMMERFIELD, in the 21st year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, 4th, at 11 A. M., from the residence of his uncle, William Summerfield, Tremont. Carriages will be in waiting at the Tremont Depot on the arrival of the 10 A. M. train from 26th-st., Harlem Railroad.

TISDALE.—On Friday, Dec. 31, SAMUEL T. TISDALE, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 23 East 14th-st., on Wednesday morning next, at 10 o'clock.

UNDERHILL.—At Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y., on Saturday evening, Jan. 1, 1870, EDWARD UNDERHILL, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. John's Church on Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 5, at 2 o'clock. Trains leave 30th-st. Depot, Hudson River Railroad, at 1 o'clock P. M.

WESTERFIELD.—On Sunday, Jan. 2, DAVID L. WESTERFIELD, aged 41 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his father, John Westerfield, and his brother, James W. Westerfield, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 346 West 11th-st., on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock.

WYLIE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 1, 1870, Mrs. JANE WYLIE, mother-in-law of Rev. Joseph Kimball, D. D., aged 75 years.

Funeral services from her late residence, the parsonage, No. 53 Livingston-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Remains will be taken to Newburg, N. Y., for interment.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**WATCHES AND JEWELRY**

Of all descriptions for SALE and REPAIRED by first-class workmen. GEO. C. ALLEN & SON, No. 1,178 Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts., and No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

**PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.**

(Rev. H. W. BEECHER'S.)

All the pews and aisle chairs in this church will be publicly rented for one year, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 4, 1870, commencing at 7 o'clock, and no postponement on account of the weather.

By order of the Trustees.

H. S. WELD, Secretary.

**PATENT OFFICES.**

MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS. Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

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**SQUIRE & LANDER**, NO. 97 FULTON ST., New-York, is the best place to buy reliable Watches, fine Diamonds, choice jewelry and silver ware. Diamonds a specialty.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED:
THE
LIFE OF ROSSINI.
BY
H. SUTHERLAND EDWARDS.
With a portrait
by
GUSTAVE DORE.
Price $1 75.
Sold by all book and music dealers. DITSON & CO., Publishers, No. 711 Broadway, New-York.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

### Review of the Past Week.

Very few public sales have taken place at the Exchange Rooms during the week past, and those chiefly by order of the Supreme Court. It has been almost impossible to negotiate private sales, although there has been no decline in the prices demanded. People simply are not in the condition or have not the disposition to buy at the present rates, and owners are generally disposed to wait until times are easier, and landed property begins once more to move briskly in the market. There has been a slight falling off in the rent of stores, but not sufficient to indicate the beginning of a decline. The brokers in general are sanguine of a good business for the ensuing year, with an advance in prices.

The business of the entire year just closed has been dull, as compared with that of the preceding twelvemonth. This is probably due in part to an unnatural briskness in 1868, and the overdoing of the business, and in part to the general depression in all branches of business, and the lack of surplus capital for such investments. The value of the class of real estate can be said to have suffered a decline, and Fifth-avenue and other valuable property has advanced about twenty per cent. since the 1st of January, 1869.

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

**HAZARD, APTHORP & CO.,**
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 110 Broadway, corner Pine-st., New-York,
OFFER:
NO. 151 BROADWAY—FINE STONE.
Office Building. Large Rent Roll, $190,000.
NOS. 17 AND 19 WARREN-ST..
Marble buildings, forty-seven years' church lease, ready to alter into offices. A great bargain, $50,000.
NO. 233 BROADWAY,
opposite new Post Office and Park, $160,000.
Park-place, near Broadway.
Broadway, near Reade-st.
Chambers-st., near Broadway.
All first-class investments.
STUDIO BUILDING, BOSTON.
111 feet front on Tremont-st. One of the finest buildings in New-England, $500,000.

**A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY** brown-stone house, high stoop, basement and first story, trimmed with hard wood and frescoed; plumbed throughout with lead-incased block-tin pipe; will be sold furnished, or leased for a term of years with furniture; house, 20x60; lot, 20x98.9 inches; possession at any time. Inquire on the premises, No. 305 West 33d-st. A. H. HORTON.

## BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

**FOR SALE**—IN WILLIAMSBURG, IN A good neighborhood, a two-story, attic and basement frame house; water, heater and gas; the lot has a two-story building on the rear, suitable for a shop. Apply on the premises, No. 190 South 2d-st., near 7th. Price $7,000; $1,500 to remain; possession to suit.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

**DRAWING FOR THE COUNTRY** RESIDENCE OF THE LATE C. G. GUENTHER, AT JAMAICA, L. I.

This property, comprising 8½ acres, tastefully laid out with spacious mansion and outbuildings in best repair, costing to the owner $25,000 and for the last twenty-five years in possession of the Guenther family, situated in the limits of the thriving Village of Jamaica, L. I., only ten miles from 34th-st. ferry, New-York, of easy access at all hours by steam and horse cars, has been donated by Mr. W. H. Guenther, son of the lately deceased C. G. Guenther, to be disposed of, and to have the proceeds equally divided between the following benevolent corporations:

1. The German Hospital and Dispensary in the City of New-York.
2. The German Mutual Assistance Society for Widows and Orphans.
3. The German Ladies' Society for the relief of indigent widows, orphans and sick.

The undersigned have been requested by Mr. W. H. Guenther to carry out this noble plan.

They have decided to issue 250 chances at $100 each. The drawing will take place Jan. 6, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the German Liederkranz, No. 38 East 4th-st.

If on the said day a considerable number of tickets should not be disposed of, the undersigned reserve to themselves the right to postpone the drawing; such delay not to exceed a fortnight.

The owner of the number drawn will receive by Mr. W. H. Guenther, at once, a full and indisputable title to the property.

The undersigned entertain the firm hope, that to further the noble purposes of the generous donor the kind-hearted inhabitants of this City will answer promptly to this appeal.

Tickets may be had of each of the members of the Committee and at the office of the New-York *Staats Zeitung*.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1869.
THE COMMITTEE:
E. SAUER, Chairman, No. 45 Exchange-place.
C. ALTHOF, Secretary, No. 30 Park-place.
Dr. C. HENSCHEL, Treasurer, No. 35 West 33d-st.
LOUIS BURGER, No. 150 Canal-st.
Dr. E. KRACKOWISER, No. 26 West 12th-st.

**FOR SALE**—AT MONTCLAIR, BLOOMFIELD, N. J., a property of 33 acres, with a good residence, splendidly situated, near present M. and E. R. R., and nearer to proposed Midland Railroad Depots. The location and lay of the land is such that it is capable of being inexpensively and excellently laid out in building plots, offering a rare chance for a profitable investment. Price and particulars by A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

**ORANGE, N. J.**—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

## STORES, &C., TO LET.

**OFFICE TO LET.**—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

**A STORE AND DWELLING TO LET.** —New No. 420 4th-av., near 29th-st. Apply on the premises; owner there from 11 to 1 o'clock.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, a modern three-story house, fully and neatly furnished, for a private boarding house, between 3d and 6th avs., and 12th and 23d sts.; price not to exceed $250 per month; full particulars given or no attention paid. Address E., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

**SALE OF VALUABLE GOVERNMENT** PROPERTY IN NORTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA AND MISSISSIPPI.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 14, 1869.

The United States Marine Hospitals and grounds at Vicksburg and Natchez, Miss.; Wilmington and Ocracoke, N. C.; and the United States Branch Mints and grounds at Charlotte, N. C., and Dahlonega, Ga., will be offered for sale at public auction on TUESDAY, the 11th proximo, at 12 M., by the following officers, of whom interested parties can obtain all requisite information:

Marine Hospital at Vicksburg, Miss., by Collector of Customs, Vicksburg.

Marine Hospital at Natchez, Miss., by Collector of Customs, Natchez.

Marine Hospital at Wilmington, N. C., by Collector of Customs, Wilmington.

Marine Hospital at Ocracoke, N. C., by Collector of Customs, Beaufort, N. C.

Branch Mint at Charlotte, N. C., by Collector of Internal Revenue, Salisbury, N. C.

Branch Mint at Dahlonega, Ga., by Collector of Internal Revenue, Atlanta, Ga.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-fifth cash, the balance in four equal quarter yearly payments, (the first of which shall be made on the 11th April next,) with interest from day of sale until paid. Any failure on the part of the purchaser to make the payments as above will involve the surrender of the property and the forfeiture to the Government of the payments already made.

All bids to be made subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Department reserving the right to reject any or all bids, if deemed to the interest of the Government to do so.

A certificate of sale and possession, subject to the foregoing conditions, will be given the successful bidder upon the acceptance of his bid by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the deed executed when the last payment shall have been made.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

**BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.**
AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTEES.

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, BENJAMIN WHITE and BERIAH WALL, of the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, under and in execution of the powers in us vested by the deed of trust executed to us by said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, bearing date on the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. 1866, and duly recorded, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on the seventeenth day of March, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock at noon, all the estate, lands, quartz lode mining claims, mines, minerals, mining rights and interests, lands and premises, shafts, levels, mills and mill sites, stores, storehouses, dwellings and other buildings and structures, water, water powers, runs and falls of water, water courses, and water rights and privileges, water wheels, flumes, ditches, furnaces, engines, steam powers, tracts, machinery, retorts, tools and fixtures, and all other estate and property, real, personal or mixed, of said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, situate in the County of Gilpin, in the Territory of Colorado, and conveyed to us in and by the deed of trust aforesaid, and all the interest and title of said Company therein. Reference is hereby made, as a part of this notice and for a full description of said estate and property, to said deed of trust, which may be examined at the office of W. H. Whittingham, No. 48 Broad-st., New-York City.

Terms of Sale—Cash on delivery of deed, which will be a trustees' deed, and ready for delivery at the said office of said W. H. Whittingham, on March 24, 1870, at 12 o'clock at noon.

BENJAMIN WHITE,
BERIAH WALL, } Trustees.

## BANKRUPT NOTICES.

**DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED** States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN LYNCH and MATHIAS LYNCH, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of John Lynch and Mathias Lynch, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 19th day of January, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said Court.

S. R. HARLOW, Marshal—Messenger.

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## FINANCIAL.

# EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS

OF THE COUNTIES OF GRUNDY AND MERCER,

## STATE OF MISSOURI.

INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY, IN NEW-YORK, AT

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS HAS BEEN ISSUED BY EACH COUNTY, AND CONSTITUTES THEIR ENTIRE INDEBTEDNESS.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO OFFER THE REMAINDER OF THESE BONDS AT 76 AND ACCRUED INTEREST. WE BELIEVE THEM TO BE THE CHEAPEST FIRST-CLASS SECURITY ON THE MARKET.

FURTHER PARTICULARS FURNISHED BY APPLICATION AT OUR OFFICE.

**JOHNSON & DAY,**
BANKERS,
NO. 30 BROADWAY.

## SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK.

## FIRST MORTGAGE

THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
**VERMILYE & CO.,**
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

## EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE ISSUE OF
$1,500,000
BY THE
ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY R. R. CO.,

in denominations of $1,000 and $500, coupon or registered, with interest at Eight per cent. per annum, payable 15th February and August, in Gold, free of United States taxes, in New-York or Europe. The bonds have thirty years to run, payable in New-York in Gold. Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New-York. The mortgage which secures these bonds is at the rate of $13,500 per mile; covers a completed road for every bond issued, and is a first and only mortgage. This line connecting St. Joseph with Fort Kearney will make a short and through route to California.

| | |
|---|---|
| The Company have a Capital Stock of | $10,000,000 |
| And a Grant of Land from Congress of 1,600,000 acres, valued at the lowest estimate at | 4,000,000 |
| First Mortgage Bonds | 1,500,000 |
| Total | $15,500,000 |

Length of road, 271 miles; price, 97½ and accrued interest. Can be obtained from the undersigned. Also pamphlets, maps and information relating thereto. These bonds being so well secured and yielding a large income, are desirable to parties seeking safe and lucrative investments.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., Com'l Agents, No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.
TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.

## TANNER & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
have for sale a line of Investment Securities of the highest order. Among them,
6 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds St. Louis and St. Joseph R. R. Co., May and November.
8 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co., February and August.
10 Per. Cent. Bonds of Marion County, Missouri, May and November.
10 Per Cent. Bonds of Monroe County, Missouri, January and July.
All of which we can recommend with the utmost confidence.
TANNER & CO.,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

**DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,**
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
**DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,**
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

**BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,**
BANKERS.
Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.

Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

**BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,**
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY,
NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1869. }

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** THAT the transfer books of Wells, Fargo & Company will be closed on the 19th day of January, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., to enable the Company to ascertain who are owners of the stock of the old Ten Million Capital. The owners of that stock will be entitled to participate in the distribution of assets provided for by the agreement with the Pacific Express Company.

The transfer books will be opened on the 22d day of January, at 10 o'clock A. M., after which time the $5,000,000 new stock will be delivered.

Notice is also given that the transfer books of this Company will be closed on the 25th day of January, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of holding the annual election for Directors of this Company. The books will be reopened on the 7th day of February, at 10 o'clock A. M. GEORGE K. OTIS, Secretary.

**PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND** CHICAGO RAILWAY 8 PER CENT. EQUIPMENT BONDS.

Guaranteed by Pennsylvania Railroad.

Interest payable semi-annually, (March and September,) and free from Government tax.

A desirable security for estate and trust funds, or any other investment requiring ABSOLUTE SAFETY.

A limited amount for sale at par and accrued interest, by WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF THE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1869. }

**THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DI**rectors of this Company, and for Inspectors of next election, will be held on TUESDAY, 11th January, 1870, at the office of the Company, Avenue B and East 14th-st. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. Transfer books will be closed until 12th January.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

OFFICE NEW-YORK FLOATING DRY DOCK CO., NO. 254 SOUTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869. }

**THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIS** Company for the election of nine Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the Company's office on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 6 to the 12th. By order,
H. V. MASON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUE STONE CO., MALDEN, ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y., Dec. 29, 1869. }

**THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE** Trustees of this Company, and Inspectors of the next annual election, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 10th day of January next. Polls open at 2 and close at 3 o'clock P. M.
H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

OFFICE METROPOLITAN GASLIGHT COMPANY, BROADWAY, CORNER 42D-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1869. }

**THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE** stockholders of the Metropolitan Gaslight Company for the election of Directors, will be held at this office on MONDAY, Jan. 10, 1870. Polls open from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.
WM. MEIKLEHAM, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1869. }

**THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DI**rectors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 212 Broadway, on the second TUESDAY in January, (11th proximo,) between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1869. }

**THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DI**rectors of this Company, and for Inspectors, will be held at the Company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 11th January, 1870, commencing at 12 o'clock M., and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869. }

**THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DI**rectors of this Bank will be held at the banking rooms on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1869. }

**THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIREC**tors of this bank will be held at their banking room, No. 190 Fifth-av., on the 11th day of January, 1870. Polls open from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M.
O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869. }

**THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DI**rectors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

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## FINANCIAL.

# BANKING HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO.

NO. 32 WALL-ST.

**Interest Allowed on all Daily Balances of Currency or Gold.**

**Persons depositing with us can check at sight in the same manner as with National Banks.**

**Certificates of Deposit issued, payable on demand or at fixed date, bearing interest at current rate, and available in all parts of the United States.**

**Advances made to our Dealers, at all times, on approved collaterals, at market rates of interest.**

**We buy, sell, and exchange all issues of Government Bonds at current market prices, also Coin and Coupons, and execute orders for the purchase and sale of Gold and all first-class Securities, on commission.**

**Gold Banking Accounts may be opened with us upon the same conditions as Currency Accounts.**

**Railroad, State, City, and other Corporate Loans Negotiated.**

**Collections made everywhere in the United States, Canada, and Europe.**

**Dividends and Coupons collected.**

THE INTEREST ON THE 8 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE

## ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY,

INDORSED BY THE STATE OF ALABAMA; also,
THE INTEREST ON THE 8 PER CENT. SECOND MORTGAGE CURRENCY BONDS
of the same Company, free of Government tax, indorsed by the State of Georgia, will be paid, the former in coin, and the latter in currency, at our office, on and after Jan. 3, 1870.
SOUTTER & CO.,
No. 53 William-st.

**CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COUPONS**
of First Mortgage Bonds.
JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COUPONS
of First Mortgage 8 per Cent. Bonds.
DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COUPONS
of First Mortgage Bonds.
DUBUQUE SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COUPONS
of First Mortgage Preferred Bonds.
DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COUPONS
of First Funding Bonds.
DETROIT AND PONTIAC RAILROAD COUPONS
of First Mortgage Bonds.
MACON AND AUGUSTA RAILROAD COUPONS
of First Mortgage Bonds.
due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid at our office, No. 12 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the 3d proximo, less Government tax. Also due
**JAN. 1, 1870.**
ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COUPONS,
of Second Mortgage Bonds, free of Government tax.
ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD COUPONS,
of Consolidated 7 Per Cent. Bonds, free of Government tax.
M. K. JESUP & COMP'Y,
No. 12 Pine-st.

**BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.**
NO. 18 BROAD-ST.
LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL | $1,000,000 |
| PAID IN | $500,000 |

TRUSTEES.

| | |
|---|---|
| H. M. BENEDICT, Pres't Gold Ex. Bank. | G. T. BONNER, G. T. Bonner & Co. |
| J. L. BROWNELL, J. L. Brownell & Bro. | T. S. MARLOR. |
| T. H. MARVIN, Marvin Bros. & Co. | JAMES D. SMITH, Jameson, Smith & Cotting. |
| T. B. STOUT, Stout & Dickinson. | R. W. MARTIN, Jr., R. W. Martin, Jr., & Co. |
| A. M. FERRIS, A. M. Ferris & Bro. | JAMES B. COLGATE, Trevor & Colgate. |
| T. B. MUSGRAVE, Musgrave & Co. | RUFUS HATCH, No. 17 Broad-st. |
| | JOHN BONNER, John Bonner & Co. |

Transacts a general banking business.

Receives deposits subject to check at sight, and allows five per cent. interest on balance.

Interest allowed on deposits for a specified time, as per agreement.

JOHN BONNER, President
D. W. BERDAN, Manager.

**THE FOLLOWING NOTICE HAS** been sent to the President of the Stock Exchange by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company:

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13, 1869.

*To the President of the Stock Exchange, New-York:*

SIR: To comply with the third article of your by-laws, I hereby give you notice of our intention to issue $5,000,000 of convertible seven per cent. bonds, free of taxes, which we have negotiated at par, without commissions. One-half of said bonds are convertible at any time after their issue, and the other half after Jan. 1, 1872.

The purchasers are required to take the bonds as follows, viz.:

1,500,000 January, 1870.
1,000,000 July 15, 1870. } Convertible after issue.
1,000,000 Jan. 15, 1871.
1,500,000 in 1871 and 1872, as required, on 60 days' notice. } Convertible after Jan. 1 1872.

The object of this issue of bonds is to provide the means to complete several branch roads in course of construction, to provide additional rolling stock and the necessary consequent enlargement of workshops, wharves for the shipment of coal, new engine houses, sidings, &c.

I believe the foregoing information is in strict conformity with your by-laws. Very respectfully,
(Signed) FRANKLIN B. GOWEN, President.

**KALAMAZOO, ALLEGAN & GRAND RAPIDS RAILROAD COMPANY.**
EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS,
guaranteed by Michigan Central Railroad Company and Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company.
For sale by
WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN,
No. 58 Wall-st.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869. }

**THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE** stockholders of this bank for the election of nine Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at their banking room on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the close of business on Friday, Jan. 7, until the following Wednesday morning. B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

STUYVESANT BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1869.

**THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIF**teen Directors and three Inspectors of Election of this bank will be held at their banking house, No. 744 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 4, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
JOHN VAN ORDEN, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1869. }

**THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DI**rectors of this bank will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

OFFICE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1869. }

**THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DI**rectors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 10th day of January next, at this office. The poll will open at 12 o'clock, and remain open one hour. CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1869.

**THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DI**rectors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 45 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 11th January next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869.

**THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DI**rectors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, corner Broadway and Dey-st., on TUESDAY the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
N. AMERMAN, Cashier.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1869.

**THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DI**rectors of this bank will be held at the banking rooms, No. 363 Broadway, on the SECOND TUESDAY in January, (11th prox.,) between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869.

**AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF** this Bank will be held at the banking room on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January next. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869.

**THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DI**rectors of this bank will be held at the banking rooms, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1869.

**THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DI**rectors will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, from 12 M. to 2 P. M. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

**STATE OF ARKANSAS.**—NOTICE IS hereby given that the Coupons of the Funded Debt Bonds of the State of Arkansas, falling due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York. HENRY PAGE,
LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Dec. 10, 1869. State Treasurer.

**12½ PER CENT. INTEREST**—CHEAPEST securities in the market.
UNION PACIFIC LAND GRANT BONDS, bearing 7 per cent. (currency) interest. FOR SALE at 56½ and accrued interest. These bonds are taken at par in the purchase of the Company's lands.
CORNE & STANTON, No. 28 Broad-st.

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## FINANCIAL.

# VERMILYE & CO.

## BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869—3 P. M.

| | Buy | Sell. | | Buy | Sell. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Registered, 1881 | 114⅝ | 115⅛ | 5-20 Coupon, '67. | 115 | 115⅛ |
| Coupon, 1881 | 118⅝ | 119 | 5-20 Coupon, '68. | 115 | 115⅛ |
| 5-20 Regis., 1862 | 112⅛ | 112⅜ | 10-40 Regis. | 108⅜ | 109 |
| 5-20 Coupon, '62 | 113⅛ | 113⅜ | 10-40 Coupon | 109⅛ | 109⅜ |
| 5-20 Coupon, '64 | 112⅛ | 112⅜ | Gold | 120 | 120⅛ |
| 5-20 Coupon, '65 | 112⅛ | 112⅜ | U. S. Cur. Pac. | 109 | 109⅛ |
| New | 115 | 115⅛ | | | |

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

# THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.

**CAPITAL - $1,000,000**

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

## A SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

**$6,500,000.**

The Kansas Pacific Railway, now in successful operation from Kansas City to Sheridan, proposes to build an extension to Denver, Colorado. The Government has granted Three Million of Acres of the finest lands in Kansas and Colorado, which are mortgaged for the security of a loan of

**$6,500,000.**

This loan is secured in the most effectual manner. It represents a road in profitable operation, and will open the trade of the Rocky Mountain country, and connect it with the great markets of the East. It is considered to be one of the best loans in the market, EVEN BETTER IN SOME RESPECTS THAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The loan has thirty years to run, principal and interest payable in gold, semi-annually, Seven per Cent.

The coupons will be payable semi-annually in either Frankfort, London or New-York, and will be free from Government taxation. The bonds for the present are sold in currency at 96, with accrued interest.

Circulars, maps and pamphlets sent on application.

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, N. Y.
M. K. JESUP & COMP'Y,
NO. 12 PINE-ST., N. Y.

## MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

## MACOUPIN COUNTY 10 PER CENT. BONDS.

**HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,**
NO. 30 WALL-ST.,

Offer for sale at par and accrued interest Bonds of Macoupin County, Ill., issued for the building of a court house, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, (being the lawful rate of the State of Illinois.)

**COUPONS PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY,**
ON THE 1ST OF APRIL AND OCTOBER IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

These bonds are regarded as first-class in every respect, and very desirable for investors.

**HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.**

Sealed proposals addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon on FRIDAY, Jan. 7, 1870, for the sale of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgages, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Company in Boston, on SATURDAY, Jan. 8, and the accepted bids declared.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT,
NATHANIEL THAYER, } Trustees.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1869.

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY, (of Maryland,) NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1869. }

**BONDS WANTED.**—THIS COMPANY DEsires to purchase, for its sinking fund, an amount of its mortgage bonds equal to $22,755 (twenty-two thousand seven hundred and fifty-five dollars) in cash, and will receive proposals for the surrender to it of any of said bonds to that extent.

Proposals should be addressed to the "Committee on Sinking Fund," at the office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway, on or before the 12th day of January, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., when the same will be opened and the amount awarded to the most favorable bidders for the Company. JAMES S. MACKIE, Vice-President.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869. }

**THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DI**rectors of this bank for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, No. 33 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. WM. H. COX, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1869.

**THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DI**rectors of this bank will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

OFFICE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1869. }

**THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DI**rectors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, Jan. 10, 1870, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, at their office, No. 96 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1869.

**THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIR**teen Directors will be held at their banking house on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

**CITY OF BROOKLYN** WATER BONDS, issued in 1869, and due in 1899.
CITY OF LOUISVILLE 7 PER CENT. BONDS, due 1888; interest payable semi-annually in this City.
For sale by
WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1869. }

**AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF** this Company will be held at the office on MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870. Poll open from 12 to 1 P. M.

**A MEETING OF THE** STOCKHOLDERS of the Horicon Iron Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, 12th day of January, 1870, at No. 16 Cliff-st., between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, for the purpose of electing five trustees for the ensuing year.
GEORGE G. SAMPSON, Secretary.

## WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

**CUCKOO CLOCKS, OUR PATENT** and manufacture. American watches at manufacturers' prices. Diamond, pearl and gold jewelry, and silverware, at reduced prices. A. FRANKFIELD, 5th-av. corner of 18th-st. and 5th-av., corner of 28th-st.

## MEDICAL.

**DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF** the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

**BLOOD, MANHOOD.**—DR. OLIN, NO. 27 Bond-st., of Union-wide reputation, treats the unfortunate. Boarding in the establishment if desired. No matter who failed, state your case. Confidential consultation free. Send two stamps for pamphlet. Hours 9 to 7, Sundays; evening, 5 to 7.

**DR. HUNTER, NO. 56 BOND-ST.,** ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5. Book, 60 pages, gratis.

**$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY CASE** of private disease, nervousness, that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Address or apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

**DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHAT**ham-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases. Manhood restored in 15 minutes by Dr. EVANS' Elixir. Circular forwarded free.

**NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE** complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in 15 days.

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## DIVIDENDS.

**IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.**
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

1870 January interest. The usual semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000, which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to Jan. 1, will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 17, or if not drawn, will be credited to the account, and draw interest from Jan. 1 the same as a deposit. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

**WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.**
**VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.**

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869. }

**DIVIDEND NOTICE.**

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st inst., and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in cash on and after Jan. 17, 1870, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st inst.

All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1869. }

**FIFTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.**

The Board of Directors have this day declared the regular QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 5th of January next.

Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 27th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 7th proximo. HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

**PASSAIC WATER COMPANY.**

The bonds of the Passaic Water Company maturing Jan. 15, 1870, will be paid at the First National Bank, Paterson, N. J., on and after Jan. 10, 1870.

The interest coupons will be paid as heretofore at the Metropolitan National Bank, New-York.
JOHN J. BROWN, Treasurer.
PATERSON, Jan. 1, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1869. }

**NOTICE.**—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. on the Common Stock out of the earnings of the road for the last six months; also, a Dividend of One (1) per Cent. out of the surplus assets of the Company, both free of Government tax, and payable at this office on the 15th day of January next.

The transfer books will close on the 31st inst. and reopen on 17th of January next.
M. K. JESUP, President.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD, VICE-PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, NO. 12 COLLEGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1869. }

**DIVIDEND NOTICE.**—THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free, payable on and after the 15th of January proximo. Transfer books will be closed on the 25th instant, and so remain till date of payment.

Stock registered in New-York will be paid at the Mercantile Bank for a period of sixty days.
MARCELLUS MASSEY, Vice-President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST. NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1869. }

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF** this company have declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the preferred and common stocks, free of Government tax, payable on the 3d day of January next, at this office. The transfer books will be closed at 2 P. M., Dec. 21, 1869, and opened at 10 A. M. on the 4th day of January 1870.
C. VANDERBILT, JR., Treasurer.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869. }

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE** this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after 3d of January next.

The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 5, 1870.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1869. }

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF** this bank have this day declared a dividend of Four per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after the 3d of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the close of business on FRIDAY, 24th inst., until Jan. 3. B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1869. }

**A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF** EIGHT (8) PER CENT., free of all taxes, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, on and after 3d of January next.

The transfer book will remain closed from 20th inst. to that date inclusive. By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD OF CALIFORNIA, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1869. }

**THE SIX PER CENT. INTEREST** Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad of California, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid at the banking house of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE BERDAN FIRE ARMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY. }

**THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF** this Company have declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of Government tax, on the capital stock, payable on the 3d day of January next, at the office of Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., No. 30 Broad-st. The transfer book will be closed, on and after Dec. 20, until Jan. 4, 1870. CHARLES E. MILNOR, Treasurer.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NOS. 561 AND 563 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1869. }

**THE DIRECTORS HAVE** THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of all taxes, payable Jan. 10, 1870; until when the transfer books will remain closed.
THEO. D. WARREN, Cashier.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, NO. 142 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869. }

**DIVIDEND.**—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Atlantic National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent., free of all tax, payable on MONDAY, the 3d of January next. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 22 until Jan. 4, 1870. F. L. TAINTOR, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869. }

**THE DIRECTORS OF THE NATION**AL PARK BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free of tax, payable first MONDAY in January next.

The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 22 until Jan. 3 inclusive. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869. }

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS** HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to stockholders on and after MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

**BANK OF AMERICA.**—DIVIDEND—THE President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870.

The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of Jan. 5, 1870.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1869.

OFFICE OF THE CEDAR FALLS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 41 CEDAR-ST., CORNER OF WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1869. }

**THE COUPONS OF THE** MORTGAGE bonds of the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Company on and after the 3d of January next, less Government tax.
JOHN S. KENNEDY, President.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON IRON COMPANY, HUDSON, N. Y., Dec. 29, 1869. }

**DIVIDEND.**—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES of the Hudson Iron Company have this day declared a dividend of twenty per cent., payable at their office in this City, on the 15th day of January, 1870, to the stockholders whose names shall on that day stand in the books of said Company as stockholders.
S. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1869. }

**DIVIDEND.**—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock, free of all taxes, payable on the 3d day of January next.

The transfer book will be closed until that day.
JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1869. }

**FORTIETH DIVIDEND.**—A SEMI-ANnual Dividend of $3 per share and the Government tax will be paid on and after the 3d day of January ensuing.

By order of the Board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1869. }

**THE SIX PER CENT. INTEREST** Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds of Western Pacific Railroad, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid at the banking house of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York. C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1869.

**DIVIDEND.**—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per Cent., free of tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on and after MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870. The transfer book will be closed from this date to day of payment. WM. H. COX, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1869.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE** this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. from the earnings of the current six months, free of tax, payable on and after the 3d of January next.

The transfer books will remained closed until the day of payment, inclusive.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

**THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.**—HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall-st. I. REMSEN LANE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870. Secretary.

**THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF** BUCHANAN COUNTY, MISSOURI, issued to the ST. LOUIS and ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid at the Bank of America, New-York, on and after that day, upon presentation, free of tax. GEORGE LYON,
Treasurer, Buchanan County, Mo.

**THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1870,** of the first mortgage bonds of St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company (First Division Branch Line) will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place.

**THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST** Mortgage Bonds of the Macon and Brunswick Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation, at the office of
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

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## DIVIDENDS.

**TRUSTEE CERTIFICATES OF THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,**

Representing the interest of the stockholders in assets of the Company previous to Dec. 20, 1868, bought and sold at the office of WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK, Nos. 40 and 42 Exchange-place, New-York.

**MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,**
No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.
DIVIDEND AND EXTRA DIVIDEND!

The Trustees have declared the usual Dividend of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of from $5 to $10,000 entitled thereto for the six months and three months ending Dec. 31. And also an EXTRA DIVIDEND of One per Cent. for the past six months on the above-entitled sums, which, together with the extra dividend declared in July, makes Eight per Cent. for the past year. Payable on and after Jan. 17.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

FRANCIS P. FURNALD, President. TUNIS C. BERGEN, Secretary.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CHARTERED 1824.
OFFICES: { 191 Broadway, cor. Dey-st., New-York, 11 Court-st., cor. Remsen, Brooklyn.
BROOKLYN, Jan. 3, 1870.

**SEVENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.**

The usual Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent. and Government tax (payable on demand) has this day been declared from the profits of the last six months.

**DIVIDEND NOTICE.**—AT A MEETING of the Directors of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, held at Boston this 16th day of December, it was

Voted, That the dividend of five dollars per share, free of Government tax, be, and the same is hereby declared, payable on the 3d day of January next, to holders of stock at the close of business on the 20th inst.

Payment to be made to holders of stock registered in the City of New-York at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in said City; and to all others at the office of the Treasurer, in the City of Boston.

Voted, That the transfer books of the Company be closed from the 20th inst. until the 3d of January next.
ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 17, 1869. }

**THE INTEREST MATURING JAN.** 1, 1870, on the bonds of the State of South Carolina will be paid in gold, on demand, on and after Jan. 1, at the banking house of H. H. KIMPTON, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York, and at the Treasury Office in Columbia, S. C.

The interest on the registered stock of the State will be paid in Columbia only.

NILES G. PARKER,
Treasurer State South Carolina.

Coupons will be received for examination on and after 27th inst. H. H. KIMPTON,
Financial Agent State South Carolina.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., TREASURER'S OFFICE, Dec. 13, 1869. }

**A DIVIDEND OF FIVE DOLLARS ON** each old share and ONE DOLLAR and TWENTY-FIVE CENTS on each scrip share of stock (free of Government tax) has been declared payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 3, 1870.

The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 16, 1869, to Jan. 5, 1870, both inclusive.
JOHN T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869. }

**A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF** FIVE PER CENT., free from tax, has THIS DAY been declared, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable to stockholders of this bank, on and after Monday, Jan. 3, 1870.

The transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 22d instant, and reopened on the morning of Wednesday, Jan. 12, 1870. C. F. COLES, Cashier.

ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1869. }

**THE COUPONS FROM THE BONDS** of the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad Company maturing Feb. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that day at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st.

Holders willing to make a rebate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on demand from this date.
H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD CO., STONINGTON RAILROAD, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1869. }

**A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE** half per Cent. (3½) out of the earnings of the last six months, will be paid, free of Government tax, at the office of Messrs. M. Morgans' Sons, No. 39 William-st., on the 3d day of January.

Transfer books will be closed until the 3d prox.
F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1869. }

**THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE** Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Company and of the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company, due Jan. 1, will be paid (less Government tax) at the St. Nicholas National Bank.
B. E. SMITH, President.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1869. }

**THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.**—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., (4 per cent.,) free of all taxes, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan 3, 1870.

The transfer books will be closed from this date until Jan. 5. C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1869. }

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS** HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 3, 1870. The transfer books will be closed from this date to Jan. 3 proximo.
R. McCARTEE, Cashier.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1869. }

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS** HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after Jan. 4, 1870.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, Dec. 24, 1869. }

**A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND** OF FOUR per Cent., free of all taxes, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on and after 3d of January next.

The transfer book will remain closed until the day of payment inclusive. CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1869. }

**THE COUPONS OF THE** MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid in gold coin on and after that date, at the National City Bank, New-York.
D. H. PAIGE, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD OF CALIFORNIA, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1869. }

**THE SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST** Coupons, (Bonds of 1882,) due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid at the banking house of Eugene Kelly & Co., No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF CALIFORNIA AND OREGON RAILROAD, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 17.

**THE SIX PER CENT. INTEREST** Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds of the California and Oregon Railroad, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid at the banking house of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York. C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1869.

**THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK** have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Jan. 3, 1870. The transfer books will be closed from this date until Jan. 12, 1870. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1869.

**A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT.,** free of all tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 3d day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
J. L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1869. }

**DIVIDEND.**—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIdend of Four (4) per Cent. has been declared, free of all taxes, payable on and after the 3d of January next. The transfer books will be closed from 23d inst. to 3d January, proximo. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

OFFICE STONINGTON STEAMBOAT COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1869.

**A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT.** on the profits of the last six months will be paid on MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870, at the office of M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William-st.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1869.

**A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT.,** free of taxes, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on MONDAY, 3d of January next. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

STUYVESANT SAFE-DEPOSIT COMPANY, CORNER OF 7TH-ST. AND 3D-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1869. }

**A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT.** has this day been declared on the stock of this Company, payable on and after the 5th day of January next. DANIEL F. TYLER, Secretary.

**OFFICE OF HAMPSHIRE AND** BALTIMORE COAL COMPANY OF VIRGINIA, No. 70 Broadway, New-York.

The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after Monday, Jan. 3, 1870.

The transfer book will be closed from the 24th inst. until 3d January next.
SAMUEL M. POND, Treasurer.

**THE COUPONS OF THE** NEW-YORK and Oswego Midland Railroad First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date, (free of Government tax,) on presentation at the Banking House of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
D. C. LITTLEJOHN, President.
ONEIDA, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1869.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869. }

**A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT.** will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870, free of tax. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY. }

**DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT.,** in cash, will be paid Jan. 20. Transfer books are closed until that date. A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

**NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE** in New-York—Dividend.—A semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Jan. 10. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

**NOTICE**—THE COUPONS OF THE LOUISville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad Co., due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 3, 1870, at the BANK OF AMERICA.

**SCIOTO COUNTY COUPONS** MATURing Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid on presentation at the National Currency Bank, No. 2 Wall-st.

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## SAVINGS BANKS.

# SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 3 Chambers-st.

On and after MONDAY, the 17th day of January next, this institution will pay interest, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1870. Interest not called for will be credited as an original deposit.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Thursdays from 10 to 7.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

**IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,**
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

**WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.**
**VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.**

**BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK,**
CORNER OF FULTON AND CONCORD STS., Dec. 15, 1869.

Depositors in this Bank are hereby notified that Interest at the rate of

**EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM**

on accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars, and at the rate of

**SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM**

on those of greater amount, will be credited thereto on the first day of January, 1870, in conformity with the By-Laws and Regulations of the Bank.

Interest payable after Jan. 17, and when not called for, will draw interest as a deposit.

**HOSEA WEBSTER,** President.

**MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.**
NO. 644 BROADWAY, CORNER BLEECKER-ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1869.
THIRTY-EIGHTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND,
At the rate of
SIX PER CENT.
per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

The Trustees of this institution have directed interest to be paid as above, on all amounts remaining on deposit for three or six months previous to Jan. 1. Payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 17.

If not withdrawn, will be added to the principal, and receive interest the same as a deposit of Jan. 1.

E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

**BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.**
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.

Interest will be paid to depositors at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. (free from Government tax) on all sums from FIVE dollars to TWO THOUSAND dollars, and on all sums exceeding two thousand dollars Five (5) per Cent. upon such excess of deposits, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, on and after Monday, the 17th of January, 1870.

An EXTRA DIVIDEND will also be paid at the same time of ONE-HALF of the above rates.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from the 1st inst.

The bank is open for business daily from 10 until 3 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 until 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery.

By order of the Board of Trustees.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
GILES H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

**1870, JANUARY INTEREST.**
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 58 BOWERY, S. W. CORNER OF CANAL-ST. }

The semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upward, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to Jan. 1. will be credited and paid on and after FRIDAY, Jan. 21.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books at any time when presented after the 21st of January.

The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on the evenings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY from 5 to 7 o'clock.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from the 1st of January.

Bank books in German, French and English.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

**SIX PER CENT.,**
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1869. }

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in January. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock SPENCER K. GREEN,
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary. President.

**ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.**
Chatham-square and New Bowery.
SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST.

On and after MONDAY, the 17th day of January next, this bank will pay a DIVIDEND on the deposits of the past three and six months at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum on ALL SUMS entitled thereto.

HARRISON HALL, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
N. B.—Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

**MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUUION,**
NO. 283 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST.

Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $10,000. Money deposited NOW, or on JAN. 3, will draw interest from Jan 1.

GERMAN SPOKEN.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

**DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.**
Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st., near Avenue D.

On the 1st of January, 1870, and until further notice, interest at the following rates will be paid to depositors: SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM on sums of $1,000 and under.

Six per cent. per annum on all sums over $1,000. Interest paid on deposits made on Jan. 8, 1870.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

**UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,**
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
Money deposited now will bear interest from Jan. 1.
ASSETS, $6,927,542 01.

N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents. JOHN McLEAN, President. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

**BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,**
No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.

DIVIDEND.—Interest on deposits entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 17, 1870.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

**PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,**
No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

The usual semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all deposits entitled thereto on the 1st day of January, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 17, 1870.

All money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1. CHARLES PECK, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

**THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,**
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Six per cent. interest paid on sums from $1 to $5,000. Money deposited before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

**METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,** Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., N. Y., opposite Cooper Institute. —1870. JANUARY INTEREST.—The usual semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum will be paid on all deposits entitled thereto on and after MONDAY, Jan. 10, or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account, and draw interest from Jan. 1.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before JAN. 20 will draw interest from the 1st of that month.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums of $5 and upward.

Deposits of $1 received.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1869. }

**INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DE**positors at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and Six per Cent. on sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after Monday, 17th day of January, 1870. All interest not called for will be credited as principal and draw interest accordingly. All deposits made on or before Jan. 10, 1870, will draw interest from the 1st.

BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BRICE,
WILLIAM REMSEN, } Secretaries.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, NO. 82 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK. }

**JANUARY DIVIDEND, 1870.**—INTEREST at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, free of Government tax, will be paid depositors on all sums entitled thereto, on and after Jan. 17, 1870. Interest will be allowed and paid on all sums remaining on deposit on the first day of each month from May 1 to October, 1869, inclusive, and three months previous to Jan. 1. All interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1.

WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

**GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK,** No. 891 3d-av., between 53d and 54th sts.—Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.
CHARLES SCHAFFNER, Treas. and Sec'y.

**HARLEM SAVINGS BANK,** CORNER 124th-st. and 3d-av.—The regular dividend, Six per Cent., on all sums of $5,000 and under, will be payable on Jan. 20. If not called for will be credited as deposited Jan 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 7 P. M. THOS. B. TAPPEN, President.
JOHN S. KENYON, Secretary.

## STATIONERY.

**DIARIES FOR 1870,** FROM 25 CENTS TO $5. All kinds of Blank Books, Stationery and Printing, at low prices. Orders solicited.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

**SLOTE & JANES,** STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blankbook manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

## SHIPPING.

**CUNARD LINE.**

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

| | |
|---|---|
| Nemesis, Wednesd'y, Jan. 5 | Samaria, Thursd'y, Jan. 20 |
| Tarifa, Thursday, Jan. 6 | Calabria, Wed'sd'y, Jan. 26 |
| Java, Wednesday, Jan. 12 | Marathon, Th'rsd'y, Jan. 27 |
| Aleppo, Thursday, Jan. 13 | Russia, Wednesday, Feb. 2 |
| Cuba, Wednesday, Jan. 19 | Palmyra, Thursd'y, Feb. 3 |

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin....$80, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris..............................$145, gold.
By the Thursday Steamers.
First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

Steamer of 5th January will not carry passengers.

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**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**—GOODS landed under general order from Cunard steamship *Nemesis* will be sent to C. Squire & Co.'s bonded warehouse, West and Leroy sts., New-York.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent,
DEC. 30, 1869. No. 4 Bowling-green.

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**ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.**

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ST. LAURENT | LEMARIE | SATURDAY, Jan. 8 |
| LAFAYETTE | ROUSSAN | SATURDAY, Jan. 22 |
| PEREIRE | DUCHESNE | SATURDAY, Feb. 5 |
| VILLE DE PARIS | SURMONT | SATURDAY, Feb. 19 |

Rates of passage payable in gold, (including wine.) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $78.

*These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.*

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

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**FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.**—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE..Saturday, Jan. 8, 10 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Jan. 11, 12 M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Jan. 15, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Jan. 22, 9 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

| PAYABLE IN GOLD. | | PAYABLE IN CURRENCY. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Cabin | $100 | Steerage | $35 |
| To London | 105 | To London | 40 |
| To Paris | 115 | To Paris | 43 |

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

| FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD. | | STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Liverpool | $80 | Liverpool | $30 |
| Halifax | 20 | Halifax | 15 |
| St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer | 45 | St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer | 30 |

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

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**STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.**

THE ANCHOR LINE,

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| CALEDONIA.....Jan. 8 | INDIA..............Jan. 29 |
| COLUMBIA.......Jan. 15 | CAMBRIA..........Feb. 5 |
| EUROPA..........Jan. 22 | IOWA...............Feb. 12 |

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

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**FOR LIVERPOOL,**

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steamships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

MANHATTAN, Captain FORSYTH. Jan. 5, at 8 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Captain PRICE....Jan. 12, at 1½ P. M.
IDAHO, Captain CUTTING.........Jan. 19, at 7½ P. M.
NEVADA, Captain GREEN.........Jan. 26, at 2 P. M.
COLORADO, Captain WILLIAMS..Feb. 2, at 8 A. M.
NEBRASKA, Captain GIRARD.....Feb. 9, at noon.

Cabin passage, $80 gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

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**NATIONAL LINE.**

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

HELVETIA, THOMSON, Saturday, Jan. 1, at 1 P. M.
ENGLAND, GRIGG, Saturday, Jan. 8, at 8 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $80; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

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**PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S**

THROUGH LINE TO

**CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.**

**FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.**

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

| First Class. | Steerage. |
|---|---|
| $140 to $180, | $65. |

according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

JAN. 5—ARIZONA, Captain MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Captain PARKER.

Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco Feb. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

For reduced rates of freight apply on wharf. Freight for steamer ARIZONA received until 4 P. M. on TUESDAY, Jan. 4. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office, on the wharf foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

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**FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.**

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt SLOCUM, March 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

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**UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.**

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS...............Jan. 6
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE.................Jan. 13
EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE..................Jan. 20

For freight or passage apply to

S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

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**FOR NASSAU, N. P.**

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. ADAMS, Jan. 27, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to

S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President.
No. 5 Bowling-green

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**HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.**

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The splendid new steamers

CITY OF MEXICO. Capt. DEAKEN, Thursday, Jan. 13.
CLEOPATRA. Capt. PHILLIPS, Wednesday, Feb. 2.

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

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**PUERTA PLATA, SAMANA, SANTO DOMINGO.**

The United States Mail Steamship,
TYBEE,
Captain E. A. DELANOY,

will leave for the above ports in the early part of January. For freight or passage apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO,
No. 29 Broadway.

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**FOR MOBILE.**

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP
MERCEDITA,
Captain STARKEY,

On SATURDAY, Jan. 8, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without literage at Mobile.

Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.

Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.

Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.

For Freight or Passage apply to

J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to
R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st.
Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

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**FOR NEW-ORLEANS.**

OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.

The well-known first-class sidewheel steamship DE SOTO, Thos. H. Morton, commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River on SATURDAY, Jan. 8, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

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**FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.**

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this line will leave Pier No 9 North River at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

GEO. WASHINGTON..GAGER......Saturday, Jan. 8
MARIPOSA...........KEMBLE.......Saturday Jan. 15

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. Cabin passage, $50.

For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

## SHIPPING.

**FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,**

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAMSHIPS

VIRGO, Captain BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Jan. 4, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Captain CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Jan. 6, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Captain NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Jan. 8, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Captain FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Jan. 8, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

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**FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,**

THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—REGULAR LINE.

The sidewheel steamship SARAGOSSA, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail

THURSDAY, Jan. 6, 1870, at 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.

Rates of passage—Charleston, $15.

Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest.

Agents in Charleston (Ravenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission. Insurance effected at this office at one-half of one per cent.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.

The steamship MAGNOLIA will sail Jan. 13.

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**NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.**

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden. Paris.

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**TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE.**—Passage from Liverpool and Queenstown weekly, by first-class steamships. Also from Liverpool and London, by Regular Sailing Packets weekly. Drafts for £1 and upward, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates, at TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

## RAILROADS.

**HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.**

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.
7:00 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 5:50 P. M., Peekskill trains.
1:00 and 6:50 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)

NOV. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

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**ERIE RAILWAY.**—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots at foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., (daily;) leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 6:15 P. M. (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo, and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 4:15 P. M.,) Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st. 3:15 P. M.)

For Otisville and Way at 8:30 A. M. daily, (23d-st. 8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M.; (23d-st. 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, 11:30 P. M., (23d-st. 11 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 5:45 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., *3:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:45 P. M., *6:15 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

* To Piermont only.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

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**SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.**—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

## STEAMBOATS.

**STONINGTON LINE.**

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

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**FOR BOSTON,**

Via Fall River, touching at Newport.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
The splendid steamers
NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY.
Commander LEWIS, Commander SIMMONS,
leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.

JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

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**FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL** points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

**FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD,** &C.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES** FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

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**REDUCTION ON CABLE MESSAGES TO AND FROM HAVANA, CUBA.**

TO TAKE EFFECT JAN. 1, 1870.

For ten words or less, counting address, date and signature, from any office of the Western Union Telegraph Company in the United States, east of the Mississippi River, including St. Louis, Mo., and excepting Key West, Fla., $5 (gold.) For each word over ten words, 40c. (gold.)

For ten words or less, counting address, date and signature, from any office of the Western Union Telegraph Company west of the Mississippi River, excepting St. Louis, Mo., $7 50 (gold.) For each word over ten words, 75c. (gold.)

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**KRYOLITE**

For sale in lots to suit purchasers.

PENN. SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
No. 121 Walnut-st., Philadelphia; or,
CLIFFORD PEMBERTON, AGENT,
Pittsburg, Penn.

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**O. HOLDEN, NOTARY, ETC., NO. 131** West 49th-st., gives special attention to the management of estates.

## MARBLE MANTELS.

**MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.**—Rich and elegant designs, from $6, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO.
No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

**S. KLABER, NO. 52 1ST-AV., NEAR** 3d-st., sells marble mantels and headstones below cost to reduce stock before removing to his new factory next month.

**MARBLE MANTELS, WAINSCOTING,** pedestals, &c., in exact imitation of all foreign marble. MIDDLEFIELD COMPANY, No. 1,209 Broadway.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

**RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.**

A rare opportunity is offered to an enterprising merchant tailor, with a capital of $8,500, to purchase a first-class Broadway custom business; location unsurpassed. Impaired health compels a surrender of the business. Address A. B. C., New-York Post Office.

**FOR SALE—THE JEWELRY STORE NO. 362** Bowery, the stock, fixtures and lease; one of the oldest and best locations in the City; will be sold at a bargain to a responsible party. For particulars inquire in the store, No. 362 Bowery.

## DENTISTRY.

**COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION** originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

**DISSOLUTION.**

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of WATERBURY, SHAW & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. R. M. Shaw retiring from business. The affairs of the late firm will be settled at the office of their successors, WATERBURY, SMITH & BARNUM, No. 51 Walker-st., either of the subscribers signing in liquidation.

S. W. WATERBURY,
R. M. SHAW,
J. S. SMITH.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of WATERBURY, SMITH & BARNUM, and will continue the business as Importers of and Dealers in Woolens, &c., for Men's wear, at the present location, No. 51 Walker-st.

S. W. WATERBURY,
J. S. SMITH,
JOS. I. BARNUM.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869.

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**DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.**

The firm of C. P. FISCHER & CO. is this day dissolved.

C. P. FISCHER.
ERNESTO FISCHER.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of FRANCKE & FISCHER.

J. R. FRANCKE.
C. P. FISCHER.
AXEL P. FRANCKE.
ERNESTO FISCHER.

CLEMENS FISCHER will sign the firm per procuration.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.

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**DISSOLUTION.**

The firm of H. MESSENGER & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

HARRY MESSENGER,
(Signed) THOS. H. MESSENGER,
S. LARREMORE.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a partnership under the firm name of T. H. MESSENGER & CO., and will conduct the business as heretofore at No. 161 Maiden-lane.

(Signed) THOS. H. MESSENGER,
SIDNEY LARREMORE.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869.

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**DISSOLUTION.**

The copartnership heretofore existing under firms of CALDWELL, GORDON & CO., at Philadelphia and New-York, and of HALL, CALDWELL & CO. at Boston, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation.

S. CALDWELL, JR.
F. A. HALL.
N. P. GORDON.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1869. SAM. B. YOUNG.

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**DISSOLUTION.**—THE FIRM HERETOfore existing under the name of NORTHRUP, TAYLOR & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation and mutual consent. WILLIAM B. NORTHRUP and GEORGE H. TAYLOR retire from the business.

WILLIAM B. NORTHRUP,
GEORGE H. TAYLOR,
ABRAM F. HAZEN,
JAMES W. WHITNEY.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of HAZEN, WHITNEY & CO., as successors to the firm of NORTHRUP, TAYLOR & CO., and will continue the business of jobbing, silk and fancy dry goods.

ABRAM F. HAZEN,
JAMES W. WHITNEY,
RICHARD S. TODD,
RUFUS L. TODD,
HORACE C. SKINNER,
DEC. 31, 1869. ORRA J. ROUNDS.

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**THE COPARTNERSHIP** HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the firm of MORAN & GOULD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

THEODORE T. MORAN,
WM. R. GOULD, JR.

NEW-YORK, 31st December, 1869.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name of MORAN & MURRAY, for the transaction of a general stock and banking business, at No. 38 Pine-st.

THEODORE T. MORAN,
BYRON MURRAY, JR.,
Member New-York Stock Exchange.

1st JANUARY, 1870.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm name of LEAVITT & GOULD, for the purpose of transacting a stock brokerage commission business, and have taken an office at No. 51 Exchange-place, near Broad-st.

HENRY S. LEAVITT,
WM. R. GOULD.

JAN. 1, 1870.

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**THE FIRM OF ADAMS, KIMBALL** & MOORE, No. 14 Wall-st., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN Q. ADAMS,
R. J. KIMBALL,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869. E. D. MOORE.

DODGE, KIMBALL & MOORE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.

O. A. DODGE, President First National Bank, Burlington, Vt.

R. J. KIMBALL, } Members New-York Stock and
E. D. MOORE, } New-York Gold Exchanges.

JOHN Q. ADAMS,
(Member New-York Stock Exchange,)
BROKER IN
STOCK AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 66 Cedar-st., New-York.

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NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869.

**THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETO**fore existing under the firm name of UNDERHILL, HAVEN & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

(Signed,) J. F. UNDERHILL,
G. G. HAVEN,
A. FINDLAY, JR.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of J. F. UNDERHILL & CO., and will continue the business of the late firm of UNDERHILL, HAVEN & CO., at the same offices, No. 62 Wall-st.

(Signed,) J. F. UNDERHILL,
A. FINDLAY, JR.,
B. L. SMYTH.

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**THE COPARTNERSHIP** HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of LEONARD, RHOADES & GROSVENOR, is hereby dissolved by limitation. Mr. WM. B. LEONARD retires from the business; either member will sign in liquidation.

WM. B. LEONARD,
J. HARSEN RHOADES,
JAS. B. M. GROSVENOR.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm name of RHOADES & GROSVENOR, and will continue the dry goods commission business as heretofore, at No. 54 Leonard-st.

J. HARSEN RHOADES,
JAN. 1, 1870. JAS. B. M. GROSVENOR.

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NO. 29 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869.

**THE COPARTNERSHIP** HERETOfore existing under name of WHITEHOUSE & CO., expires THIS DAY by limitation. Mr. E. M. WHITEHOUSE, owing to ill health, will retire from active business.

The business of the house will be continued under the name of WHITEHOUSE & CO., by Mr. W. T. PHIPARD, (who is partner in our present firm,) and Mr. JOHN L. BUTLER, as general partners, with a special capital of $100,000, contributed equally by Messrs. EDWARD WHITEHOUSE and DAVID G. LEGGET, (of late firm of Schench, Rutherford & Co.)

(Signed,) WHITEHOUSE & CO.

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**THE COPARTNERSHIP** HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of SWAN & PAYSON, is this day dissolved.

OTIS D. SWAN,
GEORGE P. PAYSON,
WILLIAM S. ALEXANDER, JR.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869.

The business of the late firm of SWAN & PAYSON will be continued by the undersigned under the partnership style of OTIS D. SWAN & CO.

OTIS D. SWAN,
WILLIAM S. ALEXANDER, JR.

Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.

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**THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETO**fore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of HATCH, FOOTE & CO., expires this day by limitation. Either partner is authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation.

D B. HATCH,
C. B. FOOTE,
F. A. JOHNSON, Jr.

Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869.

The business will be continued as heretofore by the undersigned, under the firm name of HATCH & FOOTE.

D. B. HATCH,
Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869. C. B. FOOTE.

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LONDON, Jan. 1, 1870.

**MR. GEORGE WESTFELDT,** OF NEW-York, and Mr. JOHN DENNISTOUN, Jr., are admitted as partners in our firms, here and in New-York.

In the latter place the style of the firm will be DENNISTOUN, WESTFELDT & CO.

Mr. THOMAS SELLAR retires from both our firms, and returns to his former position as senior partner in the firm of Messrs. THOMAS SELLAR & CO., Liverpool.

DENNISTOUN, CROSS & CO.

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NO. 26 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870.

**THE FIRM OF GRAY, PRINCE & CO.** is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

(Signed) H. W. GRAY,
J. D. PRINCE.
G. T. GREEN.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a General Stock Commission business, under the style of H. W. GRAY & CO.

HENRY WINTHROP GRAY,
GEORGE T. GREEN.

NO. 22 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

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OFFICE OF ALLEY & LAURENCE,
NO. 13 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1869.

**THE FIRM OF ALLEY & LAU**RENCE is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation.

GEO. BOLTON ALLEY,
F. N. LAURENCE.

The undersigned will continue the business at the same office. GEO. BOLTON ALLEY.

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**THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE** FORMED a copartnership for the transaction of a banking and commercial business, under the firm name of LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, at No. 10 Wall-st.

W. B. LEONARD,
W. C. SHELDON,
W. H. FOSTER.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.

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NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.

**MR. JOHN W. ELLIS,** (LATE PRESIdent of the First National Bank of Cincinnati,) has this day been admitted a partner in our firm. We shall continue the regular banking business as heretofore. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 27 Pine-st.

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NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.

**MR. SAMUEL NEUSTADT IS AD**mitted as a partner in our house from this date. Mr. SIEGMUND SUSMAN is authorized to sign the firm name by procuration.

HALLGARTEN & CO.

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**PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.**—Mr. EDWARD SLADE and Mr. WILLIAM TURNBULL are partners in our house from this date.

JAN. 1, 1870. E. R. DIBLEE & CO.

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**WILLIAM A. HAINES, JR., AND** JOHN K. MYERS, JR., are this day admitted partners in our firm.

JAN. 1, 1870. HALSTED, HAINES & CO.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

**DISSOLUTION.**

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of WATERBURY, SHAW & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. R. M. SHAW retiring from the business. The affairs of the late firm will be settled at the office of their successors, WATERBURY, SMITH & BARNUM, No. 51 Walker-st., either of the subscribers signing in liquidation.

S. W. WATERBURY,
R. M. SHAW,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869. J. S. SMITH.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DEAR SIR: Referring to the above notice, we beg to inform you that we have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of WATERBURY, SMITH & BARNUM, and will continue the business of importers of and dealers in fine woolens, &c., for men's wear, at the present location, No. 51 Walker-st.

S. W. WATERBURY,
J. S. SMITH,
JOS. I. BARNUM.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869.

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**DISSOLUTION.**—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of PATON, STEWART & CO., in New-York and London, is dissolved from and after this date.

Either partner will sign the name of the firm in liquidating the unsettled business of the copartnership.

THOMAS PATON,
DAVID STEWART,
R. BALLANTINE,
DEC. 31, 1869. WM. C. HICKS.

R. BALLANTINE will continue the agency and commission business at No. 4 Coleman-st., London, on his own account.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers succeed to the business of PATON, STEWART & CO., and will continue the dry goods importing and commission business, under the firm of HICKS, BARR & CO., at Nos. 138 and 140 Duane-st.

WM. C. HICKS,
WM. A. BARR,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870. EDGAR S. HICKS.

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NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.

**THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETO**fore existing between P. W. VERPLANCK, JOHN W. ATWOOD and JOHN E. WYNKOOP, under the firm name of VERPLANCK, ATWOOD & CO., doing business as wholesale dealers in coal in New-York, N. Y., and Pottsville, Penn., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, JOHN E. WYNKOOP retiring from the firm.

The business will be carried on as heretofore by the remaining partners, P. W. VERPLANCK and JOHN W. ATWOOD, under the firm name of VERPLANCK & ATWOOD, and all accounts due to or against VERPLANCK, ATWOOD & CO. will be settled by them at their office in New-York, Room No. 77, No. 111 Broadway.

(Signed,) P. W. VERPLANCK,
(Signed,) JOHN W. ATWOOD,
(Signed,) JNO. E. WYNKOOP.

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NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.

**THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETO**fore existing between us, is this day dissolved by limitation. Either member of the firm will sign in liquidation.

BENEDICT, TORREY & TWOMBLY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.

The business heretofore conducted by BENEDICT, TORREY & TWOMBLY, as agents, will be continued in the name of "The Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Company."

WILLIAM A. TORREY, Manager.
A. C. BENEDICT, JR., Treasurer.

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**THE IMPORTING BUSINESS** OF THE above firm will be continued by the undersigned, under the firm of JOHN LOWITZ & CO., he having this day admitted Mr. OTTO VON HEIN as a partner.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31, 1869. JOHN LOWITZ.

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NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.

**WE HAVE THIS DAY** ADMITTED MR. JOHN AUSTIN as a partner in our house.

WHITE, MORRIS & CO.,
Bankers, No. 29 Wall-st.

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NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869.

**THE COPARTNERSHIP** HITHERTO existing between G. W. WATTS and WM. REDMOND, Jr., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

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**MR. JOHN S. BARNES BECOMES A** partner in our house from this date. The business will be conducted as heretofore, under the same firm name. J. S. KENNEDY & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.

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**MR. HENRY F. SEWALL, WHO** has heretofore signed for us by procuration, is today admitted as a partner in our house.

GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.

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NEW-ORLEANS, 1st January, 1870.

**MR. R. J. CROSS THIS DAY** BECOMES a partner in our firm, and Mr. C. G. RAMSAY retires from it. GEO. WESTFELDT & CO.

## AUCTION SALES.

**ADJOURNED BANKRUPT'S SALE.**—In the matter of the petition of PETER C. HARTOUGH for an adjudication of bankruptcy, of the firm of P. C. Hartough & Co.

Under and pursuant to an order in this proceeding made by his Honor, S. Blatchford, Justice, on the 29th day of November, 1869, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, the entire stock then remaining unsold of

LUMBER AND TIMBER,

consisting of white and yellow pine and oak, tools, implements, personal property, office fixtures, consisting of safe, desks, chairs, clock, &c.; one schooner and miscellaneous mill fixtures, the property of the late firm of P. C. Hartough & Co., at the office and on the premises lately occupied by said firm at the saw mill foot of 27th and 28th sts., North River, on THURSDAY, the 30th day of December instant.

O. F. POTTER, Receiver, &c.

Dated DEC. 18, 1869.

The above sale is adjourned, by order of the Court, to THURSDAY, the 6th day of January, 1870, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the same place.

O. F. POTTER,
Receiver.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

**WANTED**—A COOK'S SITUATION, BY A Protestant woman; country or City; very respectable, and a thorough cook; meats, game, soup of all kinds, bone, lard, pastry, creams, jellies, &c.; excellent baker. Best testimonials at No. 329 4th-av., (new No. 335.)

**WANTED**—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; best City reference. Call or address, for three days, E. E., No. 344 East 18th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.; ring fourth bell.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands the business thoroughly; all kinds of soups, fish, meats, poultry and game; is an excellent baker of all kinds; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 224 West 27th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; City reference. Apply at No. 1 1st-st., corner of the Bowery.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman (Swede) as nursery governess, seamstress and dressmaker; can teach music, &c. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A SPANISH girl as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; has good references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

**WANTED**—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITuation as seamstress or chambermaid and nurse. Apply at No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 127 Norfolk st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

**AT BOOKHAM'S,** NO. 329 4TH-AV., NEW No. 335.—For country or City, a large number of recommended, professed Protestant and other cooks, experienced nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, chambermaids, houseworkers, laundresses, young girls, &c.

**NOTICE.**—FIRST-CLASS COLORED SERvants supplied at the shortest notice. SIMMS' Intelligence Office, No. 132 West 30th-st, between 6th and 7th avs. This is the best medium to secure good colored servants.

**THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL** Office for Servants.—German, French, Irish, Protestants and Catholics. No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st. We suit all.

### MALES.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION FOR MY MAN and his wife; the man I can recommend as coachman and gardener, and fully understands the care of a farm, and his wife for laundress of a small family. Direct to W. G., in care of William Mingey, Norwood, N. J.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as gardener or coachman; understands all branches of gardening and farming; also the driving of two or four horses in City or country; eight years' reference. Address LOUIS B. D., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE Protestant man as coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; has good reference from his last employer. Can be seen at No. 11 East 27th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman and groom, by a married Scotchman; can give bes City references. Address COACHMAN, No. 12 Washington-square.

## HELP WANTED.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

## LOST AND FOUND.

**FOUND**—IN THE VICINITY OF WASHINGton Market, a POCKETBOOK containing money, postage stamps and revenue stamps of large denomination. The owner can have the same, by giving an accurate description, on applying to the Superintendent of the Custom House.

**LOST**—ON JAN. 1, 1870, A ROLL OF GREENBACKS, about $260; the finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving same at Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st., Room No. 15.

## MACHINERY.

**FOR SALE**—A CIRCULAR SAW MILL, OF iron frame, Lane's patent, suitable for upper and lower saw carriage, 24 feet of wood; patent set works, setting both ends of log at once; saw, Emerson's best, 48 inches in diameter, with movable teeth; all in perfect order. Price, [illegible]. Address I. K. J., Marsh[illegible], Staten Island.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**BOOTH'S THEATRE.**

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MONDAY, TUESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS,
EMMA WALLER
in her great character of
MEG MERRILIES,
In the beautiful and picturesque drama of
GUY MANNERING.

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS,
EDWIN BOOTH
as
HAMLET.

With Mr. D. W. Waller....as the....................Ghost
Mr. Theo. Hamilton.......as the......................King
Mr. W. E. Sheridan.........as...........................Laertes
Mr. D. C. Anderson.........as...........................Polonius
Mr. Chas. Peters.............as the....First Grave Digger
Miss Fanny Morant.........as the.......................Queen
Miss Blanche De Bar.......as...........................Ophelia

Entirely new scenery......by Witham & Russell Smith
Costumes.......................by.......................Theo. Joyce
Properties......................by.......................J. P. Denci
Machinery......................by......Duane and Assistants

FIRST HAMLET MATINEE
On SATURDAY, Jan. 8, at 1.

Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

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**NIBLO'S GARDEN.**

THIRD AND LAST WEEK
OF
LITTLE EM'LY,

A dramatic version, in four acts, from the pen of Andrew Halliday, Esq., of an exquisite story by
CHARLES DICKENS,
Which has proved A PERFECT SUCCESS.
WEDNESDAY NEXT, AT 2 O'CLOCK,
SPECIAL MATINEE
OF
LITTLE EM'LY.
MONDAY, JAN. 10, 1870,

Mr. FECHTER will make his first appearance in America.

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**BAL D'OPERA BOUFFE.**

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870.

Under the immediate direction of Mons. EUGENE DUCHATET, of the Bal d'Opera Paris, and Mons. HENRI MASARD, of the Jardin Mabille.

IMMENSE ATTRACTION.
THE FAMOUS CLODOCHE TROUPE.
THE ORIGINAL CANCAN OF THE GRANDE DUCHESSE.
TWO NEW TROUPES OF
GROTESQUE DANCERS,

Arrived from France by the steamer *St. Laurent*, and unrivaled in their saltatorial eccentricities.

THE BAL D'OPERA BOUFFE

is destined to surpass anything yet seen in French Bals in this City, and will be an exact photograph of the world-renowned

BALS PARISIENNES.

The management has used every effort to render this a brilliant and successful Ball, and it may be confidently promised that visitors will enjoy a night of

UNALLOYED PLEASURE.

Tickets..............................................Five Dollars

Tickets and boxes for sale at the French Theatre; F. Hirschy's, No. 733 Broadway; The Montana, No. 745 Broadway; Rullmann's, No. 112 Broadway, and all the principal hotels.

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**THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY** OF MUSIC,

No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., and

NO. 820 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., near State, Brooklyn.

THE FIRST MUSICAL INSTITUTE IN AMERICA.

INSTRUCTION DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music and the Modern Languages.

THIS CONSERVATORY, established upon identical principles, and ranking with the first of its kind in Europe, possesses the combination of advantages necessary for a rapid acquisition of that superior musical education for which its sister institutes abroad are so justly celebrated. By bringing together the ablest instructors of Europe and America, and concentrating their genius and skill at one fountain head, a Musical University has been formed, furnishing similar facilities for the study of music, at a price within the reach of all, as universities afford for the attainment of the highest standard of knowledge in the various branches of learning and science.

CLASS TEACHING, here applied to the study of music, substantiates the fact—established by experience of centuries in other classes of colleges—that this method of musical tuition cannot be equaled, when the best talents and care are employed in their conduct and management; the most brilliant and eminent of musicians are graduates of the Conservatories of Germany, Italy and France, where this system originated and is pursued; and our native Institute supplies abundant evidences that no longer to those Conservatories alone does this honor belong.

TERMS—REGULAR CLASSES, $10 per quarter.
PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, $25 per quarter.

TO AVOID CONFUSION in appointing the DAYS and HOURS of instruction, applications for admission will be RECEIVED ONLY at the General Conservatory Offices,

No. 820 BROADWAY, near 12th-st., New-York,
No. 128 COURT-ST., near State, Brooklyn.

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FREDERIC LOUIS RITTER,
LECTURER ON THE HISTORY OF MUSIC,
AT WEBER'S ROOMS,
5th-av., corner West 16th-st.,
Fifth and last lecture TUESDAY, Jan. 4, 1870, 8 P. M.
**INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.**
Admission, $1.

## DANCING.

**A. DODWORTH'S**

CLASSES FOR DANCING,

At No. 212 5th-av., on Mondays, Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays.

At No. 681 5th-av., on Wednesdays and Saturdays, or Saturday mornings.

Also, evening classes on Mondays and Thursdays for gentlemen. Brooklyn Academy, No. 120 Pierpont-st., under Mr. F. DODWORTH. Private classes and classes out of town attended by Mr. T. J. DODWORTH. Send for a circular.

On Monday morning, Jan. 10, a small private class will commence, which will meet on Mondays and Thursdays at 10½ o'clock. Families desirous of attending will please send names.

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**DE GARMO'S**

DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.

Morning, Afternoon and Evening Classes—Tuesdays and Fridays. Wednesdays and Saturdays.

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**HLASKO'S CLASSES FOR DANC**ing, No. 64 West 34th-st.—Second term—Two private classes will be formed, one for families on Saturday, Jan. 8, at 1½ P. M.; the other for small children on Tuesday, Jan. 11, at 10½ A. M. For particulars please call at the Academy after 4 P. M.

**MRS. HLASKO'S CLASSES** FOR DANCing for small children at No. 64 West 34th-st.—Second term—TUESDAY at 2½ P. M. and SATURDAY at 9½ A. M.

**HLASKO'S ACADEMY OF** DANCING, 64 West 34th-st.—Morning and afternoon classes daily. Gentlemen Monday and Thursday, at 8 P. M.

## INSTRUCTION.

**ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,**

NOS. 212 AND 214 5TH-AV.

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**ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL,**

SING SING, N. Y.

Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M., Rector.
Formerly Mr. Churchill's School.

The next term will begin Feb. 8. Boys received at any time when there is a vacancy.

Terms—$600 per annum.

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**ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,** Nyack, on the Hudson, N. Y.—The Fall Term of this Seminary for the complete education of young ladies, will commence Sept. 17. For admission, or circular with full particulars, address

Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M.,
President.

**DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COL**lege and Writing Parlors for Ladies will open MONDAY, Jan. 10, at Nos. 873 and 875 Broadway, over Aitken & Miller's.

**MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE** No. 40 Washington-square, (South,) GEORGE W CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

**GARDNER INSTITUTE**

FOR
YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 34 WEST 32D ST.
Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER,
Principals.

**MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S**

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

**AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.**

WINTER TERM BEGINS JAN. 4.
S. T. FROST, Principal and Proprietor.

**FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH IN**STITUTE, N. A. LESPINASSE and V. PREVOST, Principals. French the language of the school. Preparatory courses for West Point, Troy College and business. Circulars at Milhau's drug store, No. 183 Broadway; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; G. Lespinasse, No. 5 Pine-st.

**DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL,** N. Y.—Spring session of 19 weeks begins Feb. 21. Excellent accommodations and superior advantages in solid branches and the arts. Send for catalogue to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH.

**FRENCH AND ENGLISH PREPARA**tory Day School for little boys.—Mrs. PARROTT continues to receive her pupils at No. 50 East 29th-st., besween Madison and 4th avs. Circulars at Lockwoods & Sons.

**TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,** No. 186 Bowery.—Private instruction day and evening in bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, grammar, French, German, Spanish, &c. Ladies' Department.

**HOME INSTITUTE**—TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —Young ladies can pursue a thorough course of instruction in English and French, and enjoy the care and comfort of home. Address Miss M. W. METCALF.

**IRVING INSTITUTE,** TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

**ADDRESS REV. T. HANLON, D. D.,** Pennington, N. J., for details of first-class boarding school for both sexes. Total cost for year, $210.

**MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL,** White Plains, N. Y.
Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

**GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY, FOR** young ladies, at Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**WALLACK'S.**

Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Doors open at 7½ P. M.; performance to commence at 8 P. M.

In consequence of the very crowded state of the house on each representation of

CENTRAL PARK,
WILD OATS,
and ERNESTINE,

it is respectfully announced that the Military Drama of OURS is postponed. The programme, therefore, will be:

THIS EVENING, fourth time, WILD OATS. { Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. C. Fisher, Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Mr. C. H. Rockwell, Mr. J. C. Williamson, Mr. Hield, Mr. T. Owens, Mr. E. Holland, Mr. J. W. Leonard, Mr. Peck, Mr. Quigley, Mr. Curran, Mr. Durang, Miss Louisa Moore, Miss Effie Germon, Mrs. Sefton and others.

TUESDAY, (sixth time)—ERNESTINE and TRYING IT ON.
WEDNESDAY, (fourth time)—CENTRAL PARK.
THURSDAY, (sixteenth time)—SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
FRIDAY, (fifth time)—WILD OATS.
SATURDAY, (fifth time)—CENTRAL PARK.

OURS, SCHOOL and LOST AT SEA in active preparation.

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**FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.**

24th-st., one door from Broadway.
Under the management of AUGUSTIN DALY.

THE BUSYBODY! { MONDAY, Jan. 3, and every evening except Wednesday, will be acted, for the first time since 15 years, Susanna Centlivre's raciest comedy of LAST CENTURY HABITS, with a great comic cast, including Mr. JAS. LEWIS as MARPLOT, and Messrs. George Clarke, W. Davidge, Geo. Holland, G. F. De Vere, Agnes Ethel, Fanny Davenport, Emilie Kiehl, &c.

WEDNESDAY EVENING—BENEFIT of E. L. DAVENPORT; last time of
A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.
SATURDAY MATINEE—THE BUSYBODY.

Jan. 12, will be produced, after many months of preparation, Miss Olive Logan's original American comedy, entitled:

SURF; OR, SUMMER SCENES AT LONG BRANCH.

THE NOVELTY to follow SURF, will be a work of powerful human interest, by Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY, based on the reigning sensation of Parisian theatrical circles, and called FRON-FRON.

---

**WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE**

Successor to Barnum's.
BROADWAY, CORNER 30TH-ST.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.

| A New Burlesque at 2 every day. | WITHOUT A NAME.<br>WITHOUT A NAME.<br>WITHOUT A NAME. | A New Burlesque at 2 every day. |
|---|---|---|

Misses OLIVIA and ROSA RAND, Misses WOOD and BERNARD, J. M. WARD, MORTON, CHARLES, DEBONAY, MARSDEN.

ON VIEW ALL DAY,
THE ORIGINAL OF ALL THE "CARDIFF" GIANTS.
THE GRAND MENAGERIE OF SAVAGE ANIMALS.
THE SUPERB ARRAY OF LIVING BIRDS,
THE MAMMOTH AQUARIUM OF LIVING FISH.
THE GRAND CORNET PROMENADE CONCERTS.
AT 8 EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,

| Last nights of<br>Last nights of<br>Last nights of | DORA BELLA.<br>DORA BELLA.<br>DORA BELLA. | Lisa Weber Burlesque Combination. |
|---|---|---|

LISA WEBER, HARLAND, WILMORE, HALL, AND RIGHTON.

NEXT MONDAY AT 8..............................IXION!

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**NEW-YORK CIRCUS.**

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT.........................................DIRECTOR
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
CONTINUED SUCCESS
OF THE CHARMING FAIRY SPECTACLE,
CINDERELLA;
OR, THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER,
introducing a marvellously-trained
TROUPE OF SIXTY LITTLE CHILDREN,
TROUPE OF SIXTY LITTLE CHILDREN,
pronounced by the public and the Press
A PRODUCTION OF EXQUISITE BEAUTY.
EQUESTRIAN AND ACROBATIC FEATS OF SURPASSING BRILLIANCY,
introducing the principal artists of the
INCOMPARABLE CIRCUS COMPANY.

Admission, 50c.; children under ten, 25c. To reserved seats, 75c. Begins at 8.

---

**APOLLO HALL. APOLLO HALL.**

Corner of 28th-st. and Broadway.

THE ORIGINAL CARDIFF GIANT

IS NOW ON EXHIBITION
from 8 o'clock A. M. till 10 P. M

ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.

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1870. 1870.

**"LA COTERIE OF NEW-YORK."**

SECOND ANNUAL GRAND
MASQUERADE BALL,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 13.

Subscription tickets can now be obtained at the offices of the principal hotels throughout the City.

C. T. JONES, President. E. H. ROGERS, Jr., Secretary.
A. J. HUNDON, Vice-President.
GEO. W. HINKLE, Jr. Treasurer.

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**FIRE DEPARTMENT BALL.**

THE FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL BALL
in aid of the
WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND
of the late Volunteer Fire Department,
will be given at
THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, 1870.
TICKETS, FIVE DOLLARS,

admitting a gentleman and two ladies, can be procured from either of the committee or from the following officers: JAMES F. WENMAN, President, No. 146 Pearl-st.

ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, No. 120 Fulton-st.
JOHN J. WESTRAY, Secretary, No. 1 William-st.

Proscenium and dress circle boxes can be obtained on application to JAMES F. WENMAN, President.

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**THE PRIVATE COACHMEN'S BE**nevolent and Charitable Society of the City and County of New-York, will hold their third annual ball at Irving Hall, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 5, 1870. Music by Seventh Regiment Band. Tickets, admitting gentleman and ladies, $1. Michael McDonnell, President; Richard J. Bryant, Secretary.

## MEETINGS.

**MEDICAL SOCIETY** OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—A stated meeting will be held at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner 4th av. and 23d-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 3, 1870, at 8 o'clock. Dr. MEREDITH CLYMER will read a paper on "Some Points in the Clinical History and Pathogeny of Locomotor Ataxia."

GEORGE T. ELLIOT, M. D., President.

## MUSICAL.

**J. N. PATTISON & CO.'S** PIANOFORTE EMPORIUM.

Messrs. J. N. PATTISON & CO. respectfully announce to their friends and the musical public generally that they have established, at Nos. 48 and 50 East 23d-st., (Young Men's Christian Association building,)

A PIANOFORTE EMPORIUM,

designed to facilitate the sale of the instruments of all the leading American manufacturers on the popular plan of payment by installment. Parties desirous of procuring a truly excellent pianoforte at a low price will do well to avail themselves of the well-known judgment of Mr. J. N. PATTISON, who will henceforward devote himself to the manufacture and sale of Pianos.

Purchasers can always rely on finding at this Emporium the finest assortment of Pianofortes of different makers (that of J. N. Pattison & Co. included) to be found in the country. Also, Organs and Melodeons. The renting of new and second-hand Pianos will also be a feature of this establishment. The department of American and foreign music has been filled with great care, and will be found to comprise the choicest compositions of the masters, together with an admirable selection of new and popular vocal and instrumental pieces.

Steinway's Grand, Square and Upright Pianos to rent.

---

**A GREAT OFFER.**—HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York, will dispose of one hundred pianos, melodeons and organs, of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices for cash during the holidays, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased.

**RAVEN & BACON,** (ESTABLISHED 1829,) Manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianofortes; warerooms, No. 646 Broadway, New-York. We are now exhibiting new scale Pianos, which are superior to any made. Call and examine before purchasing.

**IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP,** call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 8 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

**CHAMBERS & SON'S PIANOS ARE** justly considered the best made upright and square Pianos to rent and for sale; $100, $125, $200, $225, $250, $300 to $400. No. 89 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

**A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN** their own house, desire to rent several handsome apartments, with superior board. Apply at No. 147 East 21st-st., opposite the Gramercy Park Hotel.

**A FAMILY HAVING TWO PLEAS**ant hall rooms would like to rent them to gentlemen, with good table, at moderate terms; references. No. 216 West 18th-st.

**NO. 29 WEST 18TH-ST.**—TWO LARGE handsomely-furnished rooms may be had with board, at No. 29 West 18th-st. Family small, house large.

**NO. 12 5TH-AV.,** OPPOSITE THE BREvoort House; a suite of apartments handsomely furnished; three second-story front rooms, closets, &c., with first-class board; private table if desired.

**NO. 44 WEST 23D-ST.**—TWO LARGE rooms to let, with first-class board. Reference required.

**SEVENTEENTH-ST.**—ELEGANT ROOMS, without board, to gentlemen only, at No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

**ROOMS, EN SUITE OR SINGLE,** for gentlemen; full or partial board; references exchanged. Call at No. 8 East 10th-st.

## BOARD WANTED.

**WANTED**—BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, (no other boarders,) between 14th and 35th sts. and Lexington and 6th avs., for a family of three adults. Address E. O. G., Box No. 1,504 Post Office.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**GRAND OPERA HOUSE.**

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.
JAMES FISK, Jr..................................Proprietor
GALA WEEK.
The most attractive holiday entertainment in the City.
Admission.......................................50 cents
LAST WEEK LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK LAST WEEK
Of the inimitable mimic,
WILLIAM HORACE LINGARD,
WILLIAM HORACE LINGARD.
The beautiful young comedienne,
ALICE DUNNING,
ALICE DUNNING
and the celebrated lyric and dramatic artists,
MR. AND MRS. HOWARD PAUL,
MR. AND MRS. HOWARD PAUL.
The popular and elegant comedy,
THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH,
THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH,
LINGARD'S SKETCHES, (New series.)
LINGARD'S SKETCHES,
PLUTO, (Reconstructed.)
PLUTO.

WEDNESDAY—Benefit of Miss ALICE DUNNING.
Reappearance of Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL.
Also, a New Sketch in ONE Act and ONE Scene, with FIVE Characters in FIVE minutes, by
W. H. LINGARD.
FRIDAY—Farewell benefit of WM. HORACE LINGARD. A GREAT BILL.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.

The Great Spectacular and Legendary Drama, entitled the TWELVE TEMPTATIONS, will be produced in A FEW DAYS on a scale of unparalleled magnificence.

---

**GRAND OPERA HOUSE.**

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The public are respectfully informed that the inimitable mimic,

WM. HORACE LINGARD,
and the beautiful young comedienne,
ALICE DUNNING,
appear in their great specialties
EVERY NIGHT,
all MALICIOUS and CONTRARY reports notwithstanding.

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**OLYMPIC THEATRE.**

REAPPEARANCE OF MR. GEORGE L. FOX,
REAPPEARANCE OF MR. GEORGE L. FOX,
in Morton's celebrated drama in four acts entitled
THE WRITING ON THE WALL.
THE WRITING ON THE WALL.
FERGUSON TROTTER, OF PICCADILLI }......GEO. L. FOX.

Supported by the following ladies and gentlemen: Messrs. Studley, Mortimer, Becks, Ryner, Cushman, &c. Mesdames Longmore, Vernon, Wright, Noble, &c.

BEAUTIFUL NEW SCENERY.
NOVEL MECHANICAL EFFECTS,
introducing to the audience
GEO. L. FOX'S MODEL FARM.
GEO. L. FOX'S MODEL FARM.
GEO. L. FOX'S MODEL FARM.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AT 2.

---

**TAMMANY. N. Y. A. CO.**

Engagement with Allen, Pettengill, Delehanty and Hengler's full band of minstrels. Continued success of Burnand's best burlesque, BAD DICKEY, BAD DICKEY. New farce, new stars, immense programme. Admission, 50c. Family Circle, 25c.

MATINEE SATURDAY.

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**BOWERY THEATRE.**

THREE IMMENSE PIECES.

New Drama, BRIDGE OF NOTRE DAME, COBLER AND TAILOR, NEW-YORK FIREMAN.

---

**SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,**

NO. 585 BROADWAY.
GREAT SUCCESS—HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY.

Screams of laughter at the new pantomime of HASH.
THE BEST HASH IN THE CITY.
Hash you not seen the new Pantomime?

Delightful yells at the Fat Men's Ball. The Fat Men's Ball the Friscoe's greatest Burlesque. Take your partner to the Fat Men's Ball TO-NIGHT.

---

**ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—HERMANN.**

HERMANN, PRESTIDIGITATEUR.
POSITIVELY LAST THREE NIGHTS,
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 3, 4, 5,
IN AN IMMENSE PROGRAMME.
On which occasion
Mme. HERMANN
Will sing two Operatic Selections.

Reserved seats, $1; sold at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Academy of Music.

Admission, 75c., family circle, 50c.

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**NEW-YORK PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.**

SECOND CONCERT, SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 8.
GRAND REHEARSAL, FRIDAY, 7th, 2½ P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ORCHESTRA 100.
HERR CARL BERGMANN, Conductor.

HERR OLE BULL, Honorary Member, the world-renowned violinist, has generously offered to make his first appearance this season in America at the next rehearsal and concert.

Mr. S. B. MILLS, Honorary Member, the distinguished pianist, has with like liberality consented to assist on these occasions.

In consequence of Herr Ole Bull's speedy departure for California, Miss KELLOGG has kindly promised to favor the Society at a later concert.

R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., President.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

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**AMERICUS CLUB**

ANNUAL BALL,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY, Jan. 6, 1870.

TICKETS, ADMITTING ONE GENTLEMAN AND LADIES,
FIVE DOLLARS.

Private boxes can be secured by applying to
Judge JOHN SCOTT,
No. 237 Broadway.

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**DODWORTH'S HALL.**

The only living TWO-HEADED GIRL in the world. Two days more, MONDAY and TUESDAY.

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**TAMMANY.-N. Y. A. CO.**—ANNIVERSARY WEEK.—TO-NIGHT, first appearance of ALLEN, PETTINGILL, DELEHANTY and HENGLER'S ENTIRE BAND of MINSTRELS, in Bad Dickey. New Farce, Highwayman's Holiday, Parker's Cardiff Giant, Hercules Arizona, Punch and Judy. Family Circle, 25 cents. Matinee Saturday.

**SEASON 1869-70.—SECOND** CONCERT of the New-York and Brooklyn Conservatory of Music, at the Hall of the Conservatory, Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., near State, Brooklyn, TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 4, 1870, at 8 o'clock. Proceeds of sale of tickets will be donated to the Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children.

## PROPOSALS.

**IMPROVEMENT OF THE DES MOINES RAPIDS**

OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE, }
KEOKUK, Iowa, Dec. 21, 1869. }

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M.,

THURSDAY, Jan. 27, 1870,

for completing the excavation of the prism, and the construction of the embankment wall of the canal for the improvement of the Des Moines Rapids of the Mississippi River.

The canal is to be about 7½ miles long, extending from Nashville, Iowa, to Keokuk, Iowa. The width at the water surface, inside the canal, is to be from 300 to 400 feet in embankment, and 250 feet in excavation, and in low water to be five feet deep. All the material excavated from the prism of the canal to be used in building the embankment. The latter, throughout the greater part of the distance, will be about 300 feet from the Iowa shore. Where rock excavation occurs from the bottom of the canal, it will have a slope of 1½ inches to the mile. The embankment to be built of earth, clay and rock; to be ten feet wide on top, including the rip-rap covering, and to be two feet above high-water mark, with slopes of 1½ base to 1 vertical on the outside, and 1½ base to 1 vertical on the inside. The average thickness of the rip-rap protection to be 2½ feet on the outside, 2 feet on the inside, and 1 foot on top.

A portion of the above has already been constructed—say three-fifths—the balance, or as much thereof as may be provided for by appropriations hereafter to be made, is to be re-let.

There shall be no interregnum between the completion of the present contract and the commencement of work under the new letting.

All propositions must state the price at which each and every kind of work specified in the proposals is to be done, and no bid will be considered that is not definite in this respect.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal.

Each bid must contain a written or printed guaranty signed by two responsible persons.

Blanks for proposals of the form required, with form of guaranty and exhibits of labor, will be furnished upon application at this office.

The price or prices in the contract will be considered as including the expense of furnishing all the material, (excepting the right of way and borrow pits,) implements and machinery, and performing the work according to the plans and specifications exhibited at the letting.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids not considered satisfactory.

Fifteen per cent. of the amount of any work done or materials furnished, at the contract price thereof, will be reserved until the whole work, which is the subject of contract, shall be entirely completed.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their place of residence and Post Office address.

Plans, maps, specifications and all necessary papers will be ready for examination at this office fifteen days prior to the date of the letting.

Persons proposing to contract are requested to visit and examine the location of the work before sending in their bids.

Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned at Keokuk, Iowa, and should be indorsed, "Proposals for work on the Improvement of the Des Moines Rapids."

J. H. WILSON,
Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Major-General, U. S. A.

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**CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPART**MENT.—Sealed proposals, indorsed with the title of the work, the name of the bidder, and the date of the offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of SATURDAY, Jan. 8, 1870, for the construction of a pavement known as the Stafford Pavement, in Seventh-avenue, from Fourteenth-street to Fifty-ninth-street.

No bids will be received except from parties legally authorized to lay this form of pavement.

For further information apply to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
GEORGE S. GREENE, } Board.

OFFICE OF CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Dec. 29, 1869.

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**CROTON AQUEDUCT** DEPARTMENT.—Separate sealed proposals, indorsed with the title of the work, the name of the bidder and the date of the offering, will be received at this office until 11 A. M. of MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870, for the paving of Eleventh-street, from University-place to Sixth-avenue, and Howard-street, from Broadway to Mercer-street, with the "Seely's improved patent concrete pavement." No bids will be received except from persons legally authorized to lay this kind of pavement. For further information apply to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
GEORGE S. GREENE, } Board.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Dec. 22, 1869.

## COUNTRY BOARD.

**FALL AND WINTER BOARD** IN THE country.—Two gentlemen and wives, or four ladies, can find a pleasant home on a farm; terms, fuel and light, $7 per week. Address H. K., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

# OUR MERCANTILE INTERESTS.

## Business Prospective and Retrospective.

## AN OUTLOOK UPON THE NEW YEAR.

### Cheerful Views of Leading Merchants--Fair Business Last Year---The Commercial Crisis Thought to Have Been Passed.

On this, the first business day of the new year, we present the readers of the TIMES with a comprehensive review of the business of the past year, and, what is better, with a statement of the outlook for 1870, as obtained from the lips of prominent merchants in each branch of business. All of the gentlemen visited gave a free expression to their opinions, and the reasons which led them to the conclusions formed. The sentiments generally expressed were, that the business of 1869 had been far from dull; that it was better than many expected at the beginning of the year; that there was no cause for the great outcry which had been made respecting "hard times" and commercial ruin; and that merchants had, as a general thing, contracted their business, held aloof from hazardous ventures, and so prepared themselves for whatever financial storm might come. Consequently, there had been fewer failures resulting from the decline in gold, and some of the gentlemen expressed the opinion that gold might decline more and more until there should be no premium upon it, and specie payments be resumed without causing any such crash as many had predicted.

The prospects of business for 1870 appear good, and indeed better than was expected a few months ago. The merchants with whom our reporter has conversed, appear very cheerful, and consider that now the danger has passed business will revive, and all classes will enjoy a highly prosperous year.

The failures during 1869 were not much more numerous than in 1868. The aggregate losses were no heavier, if as heavy, as in the last named year. There were forty-five failures reported as occurring in December last, and in December, 1868, there were forty-two. Last year there were about 370 failures, and in 1868 there were 360. Few of the suspensions last year were of great magnitude, but as they were reported they created considerable alarm throughout the country, and this alarm continued until the total liabilities were ascertained to be far less than at first stated. The authority from which these facts are obtained—one of the oldest mercantile agencies in the City—states that there would undoubtedly have been more failures, attended with very disastrous results, had not merchants generally discounted the fall in gold and curtailed their credits accordingly. Again, the telegraph has been extended, and is so generally employed that every pulsation at the great money centre is felt instantly at the extremities of the country, and merchants are thereby enabled to guard against any danger that might threaten and to meet the shock when the "tidal wave" of business depression reached them.

DRY GOODS.

The principal of one of the largest wholesale dry goods houses in this City—a house which does as large a business as any firm in the country—in the course of an interview with our reporter on Saturday, stated that during 1869 the dry goods jobbing business was as good as in any year since 1865, which is noted as being the good year. The profits were as good or better, and the losses less. This is the experience of all large houses in the country. Some concerns, the store expenses of which are very large and the outgo great, have suffered in consequence of their extravagance, but those houses which regulate their expenses so as to leave a fair margin of profit to accumulate, and thus save their capital intact, have enjoyed a very prosperous season of business.

The prospects for 1870, this gentleman states, are as good as they have been, for dry goods are now as low as they ought to be if gold was par. There is little probability of cotton falling in price, for the crop is not so large as it was before the war, when the production averaged 4,000,000 bales per year. In 1869 the crop amounted to about 2,700,000 bales, and it is thought quite likely that a larger crop will be raised this year. The scheme of the planters in working for a "corner" in cotton may fail, as other attempted "corners" have, and then the price will fall. But he thought that it was scarcely probable that cotton would go as low as ten cents per pound—the *ante-bellum* price. Cotton will remain, he thought, at about twenty-three to twenty-seven cents during the early part of the present year.

The South is rich, and growing wealthy all the time. When the crop was being gathered there was considerable difficulty experienced in getting money with which to move it, but such trouble would not, he thought, be felt in the future. The Western people have been slow in making remittances, owing to the reluctance of the farmers to dispose of their crops at low rates, but the money due from the West is good, and will come forward in due time.

There have been few failures in the dry goods trade during the year, fewer indeed than during previous seasons. The years 1866 and 1867 were bad seasons for failures, but a great many of the suspensions were of a certain class of speculative people. If they gain in a speculation they are extremely eager to pocket the advantage, but, if they lose, they are very apt to let their creditors pocket the loss.

DRUGS.

Messrs. W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & Co. probably stand as high in the estimation of the drug dealers throughout the country as any other house in the City, and their opinions are justly entitled to great weight. They are extensive jobbers and importers of drugs. They state that during the past year the business has been about equal to that of 1868, and that there will be little difference in the receipts of their house, but a probable gain over those of the previous year. Dealers have been very cautious in their purchases, owing to the fluctuations in gold, which tended to keep values unsettled. Another reason is that changes in the tariff have been expected, and a reduction of rates would of course affect the business in drugs materially. The expenses of trade have increased, and the profits have decreased; and while the aggregate quantity of drugs purchased throughout the country has been larger, perhaps, than for two or three years, the returns for the same will be but a trifle over the average. Drugs are, generally speaking, not affected by panics. There is a steady and certain demand for them. Fancy goods, on the contrary, in which most drug houses deal, have been materially affected by the dull times during the past year, and there appears to be general complaint on this point.

During last year the business with the South and West was larger than before, and it is expected that in the present year there will be a large increase in this trade. After the close of the war there was a general disposition manifested among the dealers in this City not to resume the credit system with the South, but to exact cash or very short time for all purchases. The Southern merchants agreed to this course, and while their investments have not been so large as they were under the credit system, the result has been more satisfactory to all parties concerned. It is now feared that the South will plunge into speculation instead of remaining producers, and will hoard their crops for better prices, as is now done by the farmers of the West.

Generally speaking, the condition of the trade is healthy. A system of concentration is springing up by which prominent dealers in the principal cities seek to monopolize the trade of their section; thus, an extensive dealer in St. Louis will draw trade from a large circle in his vicinity, and manage to keep it, thus preventing the small dealers from procuring their stock direct from this City, as has been the case formerly. This course does not affect the importers greatly, but is prejudicial to some extent to the jobbers.

The revenue derived from drugs and spices is about eleven or twelve millions of dollars only. An effort is being made before the present Congress to have the tariff on these articles reduced, and it is thought that success will crown the endeavor. In that case the drug business will be very good indeed during the year 1870.

HARDWARE.

Messrs. CLARK, WILSON & Co. are largely engaged in the Hardware trade in this City, and they state that the business of the past year was very good and the prospects for 1870 are fair. The trade is very much cut up by traveling agents, who manage to cut down prices so that there is only a living profit on some classes of goods. The remittances were not so prompt last year as in former seasons, because of the unsettled condition of affairs in the West, farmers not being able to get the prices they wanted for their grain, and consequently Western hardware merchants were unable to obtain the money with which to meet their engagements. Still, there have been no failures of consequence—that of the house of PATRICK & Co. excepted—and the outstanding obligations are all considered good.

There was little difference in the business of last year as compared with that of 1868. There were more goods sold last year, but the profits were lessened, so that the aggregate amount of the business was about the same. The prospects for 1870 though not brilliant are good.

PRODUCE.

Mr. DAVID DOWS, of DAVID DOWS & Co., is a director in the Produce Exchange Association, and familiar with all branches of the produce trade. His opinions are certainly entitled to great weight. He states that among the 2,000 members of the Produce Exchange there were few failures of consequence during the past year. The reason probably was that merchants generally looked forward to a tight money market in the Fall, and at the close of the year, and prepared themselves for it by "furling their sails" and getting everything in readiness for the coming storm. Consequently, he does not think that there will be much of a crash after all, and he would not be surprised if gold should gradually decline, until there is no premium upon it, by its own gravitation, as it were, and then specie payments would be resumed without causing much of a monetary or commercial disturbance. He was inclined to take a very cheerful view of the prospects for 1870. The prices are very low now, indeed as low as before the war. At these reduced rates the demand is increasing all the time, both for shipment and for home consumption. So far as the business of the Produce Exchange is concerned, dealers feel that they have passed through any crisis in their affairs, and that the outlook for 1870 is decidedly brilliant. Those houses which have done a regular and not a speculative business, have succeeded, and will succeed in the future, while those which have been reckless, have suffered the consequences by failure.

The gradual decline in gold has been the best thing for trade; when gold is high the commission merchant has two risks—the risk of the fall in gold, and that of a fall in prices. The shipments of wheat were greater last year than in 1868, and it is probable that, in this respect, the business of 1870 will show a very large increase, as the prices of everything are so low.

GROCERIES.

The grocery business of this City is in the hands of a few prominent houses, whose dealings with the trade are very extensive, and their names are well known throughout the country. P. DATER & Co. stand as high as any in this circle. They say that the sales of 1869 were larger than those of the previous year, and the business was very good. There were few failures, and none of importance in this City. Those engaged in the trade look forward to a good business this year, and see no reason why they should be disappointed. Tea, coffee, sugar, and other staples are dealt in on a gold basis mostly, and those houses which hold them on a currency basis feel the fluctuations sensibly.

Brokers in tea, coffee and sugar have felt considerably depressed at times during 1869, but towards the close of the year they were inclined to look forward to the new year with considerable satisfaction. The tea brokers especially are anticipating a lively trade.

RENTS.

Messrs. LLOYD & Co. are probably the largest dealers in rentable property of any house in the City. They state that the demand for stores in the wholesale dry goods centre is greater than the supply; and this also is the testimony of Mr. HOMER MORGAN. Stores in Broadway, down town, have been vacated principally in consequence of the occupants carrying their business further up town; but the rents of these premises are held at but a slight reduction, if any, from former rates. Take it all around, the decline in rents has not exceeded twenty per cent.

REAL ESTATE.

Mr. HOMER MORGAN states that the business of real estate is rather more dull this season than it has been in former years, but this is not astonishing. About the middle of the present month it is expected that business will be brisk, and that there will be life and activity during the present year. Real estate has fallen slightly during 1869, but no more than was expected from the decline in gold. People generally looked forward to a grand crash, expecting it almost every month, but it has not come yet, and may pass over entirely.

Messrs. D. & M. CHAUNCEY, of Brooklyn, refer to the fact that insurance companies are calling in their loans on Brooklyn real estate, and state that it is because they have to pay a tax on mortgages and can invest their money to better advantage in Governments, on which they pay no tax. But to balance this withdrawal the savings banks are preparing to let out their surplus capital to the extent of forty per cent. of their receipts, and the banks and capitalists are also ready to make investments of this character. Rents in Brooklyn will probably decline during the Spring in sections out of the immediate centre of the city, but those of buildings in the business quarters and of other desirable property will remain about the same as last year.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Messrs. BENEDICT, HALL & Co., do a large business in the boot and shoe trade. They state that there were few failures during the year in the City and country, and the business was quite satisfactory generally. In December it is customary to contract for work to be delivered during the early months in the next year, and this season it is found that manufacturers have to pay from six to seven per cent. more for their work than they did last year. This is owing to the trade organizations, which have put up prices for work to such an extent as greatly to reduce the dealers' profit. The business of 1869, though larger than that of 1868 in the aggregate, yielded less profit, but dealers have not much cause to complain. With first-class goods the price has advanced somewhat. Dealers are arranging to reduce their current expenses for the present year, and thus meet the increase which they have to pay for labor.

JEWELRY.

Mr. RUHL, one of the large manufacturing jewelers of this City, states that the business of his trade has been good; that there was an increase during 1869 over that of the previous year, and that he has heard no great complaint. The retail houses have not done as well, owing to the scarcity of money in the hands of the people. As to the prospects for 1870, very little can be said just now. They depend greatly upon the condition of the money market.

COTTON.

A cotton broker who deals extensively in this staple, says that the crop of last year was good, reaching the neighborhood of 2,700,000 bales. In December, 1868, the price was 26 cents, but then gold was 134. Now the price is 25¾ cents, and the low rate of gold will make the currency price of cotton two or three cents less than that of December, 1868. Year before last spinners stocked themselves early, and consequently there was not as large demand early last year, but as soon as this stock was exhausted, the demand increased, and during the last half of 1869 business was very brisk. The spinners made money last year, and they will be likely to pay any reasonable price for cotton rather than close their mills.

The consumption of cotton in England is greater now than it was in the early part of 1869.

Last year a new feature was adopted by the planters, that of selling on contract. They have sold their cotton and obtained good prices, and then have bought back the staple, which they intend to hold and possibly hope to effect a "corner" in the market. Large purchases have thus been made for delivery in May and June. This course keeps the market steady. There is as much speculation in cotton as there is in stocks, and it promises to be lively during 1870.

This gentleman considers that the South is very wealthy, and that there are thirty millions of gold hoarded in the Southern States. This indicates that the prices will be higher during this year than it was last, and some think that the rate will rise within thirty days.

WOOL.

One of the largest wool brokers on Pine-street states that the last season opened fairly for this staple, and for the first six months there was no falling off in prices. The manufacturing interests have been failing for the last eighteen months, and during the last half of 1869 the effect of this failure was sensibly felt. Holders feared to sell on credit, and business was greatly checked, so as at times to be almost paralyzed. The prospect for 1870 is a continuation of the depression of 1869, unless Congress will do something to make money easier. At present there is a general distrust felt in the community.

PLATED AND BRITANNIA WARE.

The Redfield & Rice Manufacturing Company is one of the largest houses engaged in this class of business. They say that the business of the last year was as large as could be expected from the natural shrinkage of prices. As to the prospects of 1870, that depends upon the course of money. For illustration, plated goods are considered as luxuries and people who have little money to spare are not apt to invest extensively in these things. During the holidays, it was noticed that customers would spend but a few dollars, when in former years they laid out $100 or more, and the salesman who secured a $150 customer thought himself very fortunate. There were few failures during 1869.

CLOTHING.

A member of one of the largest clothing houses in the City states that the business of 1869 was, on the whole, very satisfactory. Prices were low, but the demand was greater than before, and sales more rapid. There were few failures. The outlook for 1870 appears to be good, though it is considered unsafe to prognosticate in this respect.

## THE GAS NUISANCE.

### The Different Methods of Purifying Gas in Use in this Country and in Europe—Report of the Chemist of the Board of Health.

In compliance with the resolution of the Board of Health, directing the Chemist to examine and report upon the different methods of purifying gas employed by the various gas companies in New-York, with such information as he may have obtained abroad in regard to the processes in use, Dr. C. F. CHANDLER, the Chemist of the Board, has submitted a report in which he explains the peculiarities of the four methods of purifying gas now in use. There are, First—The wet lime process, which consists of passing gas through milk of lime, the oldest process in use, and very effective, but which has been generally abandoned on account of the difficulty of disposing of the foul milk of lime called "blue billy." Second—The dry lime process, in which dry or slightly moist lime is placed on trays or iron boxes through which the gas is made to pass. This process is very effective, and has generally superseded the wet lime process, but the objection to it has been the foul odors evolved. A system of ventilating the foul lime has been invented and is now in use at both the stations of the Manhattan Company in this City, which effects its oxidation in such a manner that the offensive gases evolved are not permitted to escape into the atmosphere, but are passed through a washing apparatus, and finally through a special purifier by which they are rendered comparatively inoffensive—an invention which Dr. CHANDLER says seems to obviate the nuisance of dry-lime purification. Third—The Laning process, in which the hydrated sesquioxide of iron is used as a substitute for lime for purifying gas, being prepared of a suitable quality by mixing copperas or sulphate of iron with slaked lime and sawdust, and exposing the mixture to the air, to oxidize the protoxide of iron to the sesquioxide. The resulting mixture contains hydrated sesquioxide of iron, sulphate of lime and sawdust. This is very effective in removing the sulphur compounds from the gas, but there is some difference of opinion as to the completeness with which the carbonic acid is removed. Fourth. The iron ore process, in which the natural hydrated sesquioxide of iron or "bog iron ore" is used. This mixture, as improved by Messrs. ST. JOHN and CARTWRIGHT, has been in use nearly two years and gives entire satisfaction.

Process No. 1 has been almost entirely abandoned; process No. 2, though still in general use in this country, has been almost universally abandoned in Europe; process No. 3 is used in many of the European gas works; process No. 4 is now most generally used in Europe, and in this country is used by the New-York Gaslight Company, and by two or three companies in Massachusetts. Dr. CHANDLER argues strongly in favor of the iron processes, as compared with the lime processes; sketches the history of the gas nuisance, the first complaint regarding which was made against the Manhattan Company, April 24, 1866; and sets forth that the iron processes might be introduced effectively with little difficulty.

### Ludlow-Street Jail—Number of Imprisonments, &c., During 1869.

During the past year the sombre portals of Ludlow-street Jail have opened and shut on several hundred prisoners, on those amenable to the civil laws of this City and State as well as those held for United States offences. The total number of temporary and permanent cases of imprisonment in the jail for the year, so far as the papers can estimate, was about 1,500, the former class being the most numerous. The charges on which the prisoners were confined are various and widely separated, some being committed for alleged murder, manslaughter on the high seas, counterfeiting, embezzlement, &c., and some for less flagrant causes, such as defrauding creditors, non-payment of damages in civil suits, and delinquencies in military matters. None but United States prisoners were held on the criminal charges, the rest being sent to the jail under civil process issued by State officers. At present there are about 150 persons locked up in the jail, a few of whom are serving out sentences imposed for violation of the national laws. The jail is under the wardenship of Mr. J. M. TRACY, who is assisted by Mr. W. L. GARDINER as deputy warden. The latter gentleman has held the position he now occupies for thirteen years, and is thoroughly conversant with its duties.

### Homeless Wanderers—An Insane Woman and her Child.

*From the Quincy (Ill.) Whig, Dec. 31.*

Considerable excitement was created yesterday by the strange actions and loud cries and exclamations of a woman who was being taken in an express wagon to the Poorhouse. She attacked the officer who had her in charge with great ferocity and desperation, scratching his face, pulling his hair, and calling for help. She declared she only wanted money to keep her for another day until her brother came, and that she would not go to the Poorhouse. The sympathies of many of the bystanders were strongly aroused, and had she behaved less unseemly and more calmly, there were many parties ready to volunteer pecuniary aid, and save her what she so much dreaded, but her struggles were such that nothing could be learned of her needs or condition. The officer in charge appeared not in any way harsh in his treatment, but was forced by main strength to hold her while the team conveyed her to the Poorhouse.

With her was her daughter, a girl about 9 or 10 years old, who screamed and fought almost as much as the mother. From what we could learn at the Police Office the following is their recent history, founded on the woman's statement to them and others:

She and her daughter were found on the streets one night about two weeks ago, the child crying, and were guided to the Ballard House. She stated that she had no means, that her husband was a soldier who had died in the service during the war, while she was living in St. Louis; that having no relatives there, she went to Brooklyn, N. Y., and lived with her husband's mother, who died, and then, with $80 pension money from the Government and the contribution of friends, she started for California to live with her sister, going by way of St. Louis, at which place she was robbed and an object of charity. The authorities there sent her on as far as Omaha, where she could not get sufficient help to go further, but was sent eastward and landed here, destitute, and taken to the Ballard House, as stated. The Mayor ordered her kept there for a few days until she could hear from her friends, as she said there were those who would help her. At the end of eight days she was sent to the Poorhouse, where she was so uncontrollable and destructive to property that they were forced to let her go. Yesterday she was found upon the streets begging, and was taken in charge by an officer, and by the proper authority ordered to the Poorhouse. She refused to go, hence a resort was had to an express wagon, and the result was the scene we have described. We learn that soon after she reached there she managed to escape with her daughter, and the last that was seen of her she was walking through the cemetery. She claimed to have a brother in Chillicothe, Mo., but many persons believe her to be insane or an impostor.

## LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

### NEW-YORK.

The cadet corps of the gymnastic school of the Turnverein of this City had their annual parade, under the direction of their instructor, Captain HERMAN BENNECKE, at Turner Hall, in Orchard-street, yesterday afternoon. They are about 100 in number, from 11 to 17 years old, and comprise three companies. They went through the different evolutions in common, quick and double quick time, drilled in the manual of arms, and gave a dress parade, to the satisfaction of their parents and friends present.

The regular exercises of the Norfolk-street M. E. Sabbath School were pleasantly interrupted yesterday afternoon by the presentation of a costly Bible to Mr. N. WARD CADY by the pupils of his Bible class, "No. 2." The Superintendent of the school, Mr. THOMAS, delivered the address, which was feelingly responded to by the recipient of the gift. The affair was a complete surprise to Mr. CADY, who was quite overcome thereby. The Committee of Presentation consisted of Messrs. GEORGE E. LANE, WALTER FELTER, Jr., E. W. HOLMES and W. H. FAUGH, who carried out the plans of their classmates with rare skill and satisfaction.

The first of a series of special services and prayer meetings to be held during the week took place yesterday in the Jane-street Presbyterian Church. In the morning Rev. J. D. MATTHEWS delivered an impressive discourse from Hebrews ii., 3, and a prayer meeting was held in the evening which was largely attended. A New Year's discourse to the young people and children of the Church and Sabbath School was to have been delivered in the afternoon by Rev. J. D. MATTHEWS, but on account of the unpropitious state of the weather it was postponed till next Sunday afternoon.

At St. James' Episcopal Church, in East Seventy-first-street, near Third-avenue, last evening Rev. U. TRACY, of Yonkers, preached on "Prevailing Immoralities." He said the children of this country were being brought up in an atmosphere tainted with wickedness and dishonesty, after which he went on to show that the spirit of gambling and knavery prevailed very largely in business circles. He regretted the signs of moral disobedience which were to be found in the theatres and music halls, saying the days of the Church were numbered unless it took strong ground against the prevailing immoralities.

The Spanish gunboats still remain anchored off Staten Island. Their firemen and engineers sign articles to-day, and the departure of the flotilla may be looked for to-morrow or next day, as the vessels are now ready for sea.

George Francis Fenian Foncier TRAIN halted at the Tammany Wigwam last evening, while on his meteoric course towards Omaha, the Rocky Mountains or the moon. The ostensible object of his visit was to draw a comparison between the old fogies of the Bible and the beautiful character of the Saviour, but his discourse was on almost all subjects except this. No select committee crowded the platform, no sleek sexton poured the water or dusted the service books. The first intimation was a gleam of brass buttons radiating through the hall, a globe of flowing curls rising into view, of which Neptune might be proud, a hop, step and jump, and the avenging Nemesis of old fogyism defiantly treads the hunting ground of the chiefs of Tammany. In a few seconds he demolished England, President GRANT and his Cabinet, Congress, the opponents and depreciators of Omaha lots, the Credit Foncier, the aspirations of TRAIN for President and woman suffrage. He then waves his glove to young America, and with one sweep of his coat tails demolishes the trustees of the Cooper Institute, and is gone, having an engagement, he said, to lecture before the Comanches in New-Mexico to-night.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out on the top floor of a tenement house No. 747 Ninth-avenue, occupied by WILLIAM SCHNOOR, cigar maker; loss $100; insured. The second floor, kept by ALBERT BURNS; loss $100. Building owned by HUGH LEWIS; damaged $75; insured.

The season thus far has been very remarkable for its mild temperature. During the fourteen hours ending at 2 P. M. Sunday, nearly two inches of rain fell. Such an amount for the 2d day of January is extraordinary. During the period from 1824 to 1849, the Hudson River closed, in 1824, on Jan 5; in 1829, on Jan. 11. The earliest period was Nov. 25, in 1827 and 1838. In 1842 it opened as early as Feb. 4; in the cold year of 1843, as late as April 13.

During the heavy gale of Sunday the barometrical reading at 6 o'clock P. M. was 29.16 inches. Such a low depression and extraordinary gale has not occurred for years. On Feb. 23, 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M., the register was 29.25; on Feb. 4, at 7 A. M., 29.17; on Dec. 7, 1868, at 2 P. M., 29.23.

Rev. Dr. DEMAREST, the President of Rutgers College, New-Brunswick, N. J., preached in the Reformed Church, in Grand-street, Jersey City, yesterday, a sermon appropriate to the beginning of the new year, from the 29th, 30th and 31st verses of the seventh chapter of First Corinthians.

The body of a dead infant was last evening found on a fire escape of No. 217 Mott-street, a tenement house. The escape is opposite the window of room No. 11, now occupied by Mrs. PITTMAN. The child is supposed to have been left there by a German girl named MARY MILLER, on Christmas Day. The case is under investigation by the Coroner and Police.

CHARLES CARSON, of No. 438 Eighth-avenue, fell from a hearse in Third-avenue yesterday afternoon, near Sixty-second-street, falling on his head and stunning himself so that he had to be removed to the Nineteenth Ward Police Station on a stretcher. He was cared for, recovered and went home.

BRIDGET CONLON, aged 40, died suddenly yesterday morning at No. 432 East Thirteenth-street, from an unknown cause. The Coroner was summoned.

At 7:15 P. M. JOHN LATHAN, aged 57, deck hand on the brig *Andrews*, was taken home at Greenpoint, seriously bruised while attempting to fasten the vessel to the dock at the foot of Thirtieth-street, North River, during the present gale. It was reported that the mate was drowned.

GEORGE BURNETT, *alias* Sergeant Major, a colored man, was arrested yesterday on suspicion of having had a hand in the burglary committed on the 29th of October, in the store of SIMON MORRIS, at No. 153 West Broadway, when $200 worth of goods were stolen. The prisoner had been first arrested on another complaint of robbery, which could not be substantiated. As he had sent a friend for a jimmy and some false keys, and had been seen to leave Mr. MORRIS' store, Justice HOGAN fully committed him.

MARTIN KANE brutally beat his wife on Saturday night, at No. 10 Lispenard-street, and on being arraigned before Justice HOGAN was remanded for trial.

ALEXANDER PEARSON, of No. 544 Broome-street, accidentally fell in the street and broke his arm.

Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday, at Bellevue Hospital, over the remains of EDWARD NOTT, aged 60, who died from the effects of injuries sustained on the 1st of September, by a fall through the skylight of premises of No. 428 West Forty-first-street.

EDWARD GAINES, aged 30, died suddenly yesterday, at No. 116 Baxter-street. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest.

THOMAS FAGAN was found dead in the hallway of premises No. 22 Morris-street, having been injured by a fall down stairs. The body was removed to the Morgue.

CONRAD OESTREICHER, of No. 55 Roosevelt-street, was stabbed in the side by unknown persons, early yesterday morning, in Norfolk-street, and was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

MARGARET GEAVIT died yesterday, at No. 11½ Amity-street, from the effects of burns sustained on the 18th ult., she having dropped a bottle of benzine on a hot stove, and had her clothes set on fire. An inquest will be held to-day.

Early yesterday morning JOHN MULLIGAN, of No. 19 Monroe-street, was found grossly intoxicated in James-street, his head being badly bruised. As he could not give any account of himself, JOHN was sent to Bellevue.

JAMES MALLON was thrown from his wagon yesterday in Greenwich-avenue, near Thirteenth-street, and almost instantly killed. The remains were removed to the late residence of the deceased, No. 321 West Twenty-first-street.

At 11 o'clock last evening a fire occurred on the second floor of No. 216 Canal-street, caused by some wood taking fire from the stove. It was put out before serious damage was done.

NICHOLAS DEVEAU, aged 50, while going on board the canal boat at Pier No. 5 East River, at about 8 o'clock last evening, fell overboard and was drowned. The body was recovered.

### BROOKLYN.

The Park Congregational Church, of Brooklyn, inaugurated the building of a chapel by the adjournment of the New Year's prayer meeting to the corner of Seventh-street and Sixth-avenue, a most eligible site, where ground was broken with appropriate services. The chapel is to cost $20,000. The subscription list, which includes liberal donations from kindred churches of the city, already shows nearly the required amount. The flourishing Sunday School was, on the night of the 30th, treated to a Christmas festival jubilee. Addresses, music, refreshments and various presentations made the affair very interesting. The pastor received $100 in money, together with several other presents.

During a fight in Eighteenth-street, near Eighth-avenue, on Saturday night, JOHN DOOLEY and WILLIAM McGUIRE were severely stabbed with a knife. JOHN GIBBONS, FRANCIS WHALEN, JOHN BRENNAN and JAMES WHITMAN, parties engaged in the affray, were arrested and locked up.

JOHN ROSE, aged 50 years, residing corner of Smith and Third streets, fell down stairs on Saturday night, and was instantly killed.

WILLIAM H. KEAGAN, residing at No. 30 Jay-street, was arrested yesterday by Officer Bush, of the Forty-second Precinct, charged with having stabbed JOHN FINN in the right thigh with an oyster knife, inflicting a severe wound. FINN was in the act of remonstrating with KEAGAN, who was beating his wife.

The Reformed Church in Twelfth-street, Gowanus, of which Rev. N. B. PIERCE is pastor, was dedicated to the service of God yesterday. The sermon was delivered by Rev. Dr. EDDY, of the Church on the Heights, and Rev. Mr. SEE assisted in the services.

Rev. Dr. JOSEPH T. DURYEA dedicated the Classon-avenue Presbyterian Church, of which he is pastor, yesterday. Notwithstanding the storm there were good congregations at both the services.

There was a large accession to the South Ninth-street Congregational Church, Williamsburg, yesterday. Rev. LEONARD W. BACON is pastor of this church, and his ministry appears to be manifesting itself in large results.

Burglars stole $30 worth of plated ware from the house of Mrs. GILES, No. 94 Lawrence-street, some time on Saturday night.

### LONG ISLAND.

The new Episcopal church at Centre Islip is rapidly progressing; it is entirely inclosed, and when finished will be one of the handsomest and neatest specimens of church architecture in Suffolk County.

A new monthly newspaper called *Our Own* is soon to be issued at Port Jefferson. It is to be published in the interest of temperance. There are thirteen papers published in Suffolk County, ten weekly, one semi-monthly, one monthly and one quarterly.

The Flushing and North Side Railroad Company are erecting a fine two-story depot at Woodside.

The Freemasons of Huntington are contemplating the erection of a large Masonic hall. The building will be of brick, and the lower floor used for stores.

An effort is being made by the citizens of East Moriches to raise funds sufficient to build a public hall.

The Knights of Hell Gate, a Fantastical Association of Astoria, paraded the streets of Flushing New Year's Day. They turned out fifty horses and men, accompanied with a chariot containing a number of Fantastic ladies, drawn by the bones of an old horse.

### NEW-JERSEY.

JOHN FULLARD, DOMINICK FEENEY and GEORGE BRUCE, who so brutally assaulted Officer LYNCH, of the Jersey City Police, on Saturday night, were yesterday committed by Recorder MARTINDALE, of Jersey City, for trial. SARAH FEENEY, MARIA KELLY and BRIDGET FULLER were also taken into custody yesterday for having assisted in the assault. They did the woman's part of the work—pulling out the officer's hair by the handful. Mrs. FULLER is said to have also struck the officer three or four times over the head with a board.

MICHAEL MADDEN was found roaming the streets of Hoboken at an early hour yesterday morning in an insane condition, and was taken into custody. The Recorder handed him over to the care of his friends in this City.

WILLIAM HARRISON was accidentally shot in the thigh on South Seventh-street, Hoboken, on Saturday morning, by a friend who fired a pistol in honor of the incoming year. He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital, where his wound was dressed.

Mrs. ELIZABETH McGINNIS died suddenly at her residence in Wayne-street, Jersey City, yesterday morning. She had retired in the evening in good health. A little after midnight she began complaining, but had scarce uttered her complaint when she expired. Coroner BURNS, who was notified, will hold an inquest this evening.

CECILE C. NICOLT, of No. 37 East Fair-street, Newark, was run over on Saturday night in Hamilton-street by a lager-beer wagon, driven by GUSTAVE SUFFERAT, and so badly injured that his life is despaired of.

The body of an infant was found yesterday crammed into a cigar box floating in the Morris Canal basin at Jersey City. Coroner BURNS gave a permit for its burial.

## A CIRCUS REMINISCENCE.

### The Elephant Columbus on the Rampage—Race for Life—Three Men and a Dozen Animals Killed.

*From the Cincinnati Chronicle, Dec. 31.*

Thirty years ago to-day, on the 31st of December, 1839, the famous rampage of the elephant Columbus occurred near New-Orleans, and as the only living witnesses of the affair are residents of Cincinnati at present, we will give a short account of the elephantine tear:

RAYMOND & WAHRING'S Circus and Menagerie, which had been showing separately in the centre of Louisiana, were ordered by the proprietors to rendezvous at a point three miles above Algiers—which town is directly opposite New-Orleans—on the last day of the year, in order that the combination, which was the largest that has ever appeared in the South, might march into the Crescent City on New Year's Day. With one branch of the show was the elephant Columbus, and with the other Hannibal, both of whom achieved national fame afterwards. The junction had been formed, and the procession was nearly in readiness to move, when, unfortunately, the two elephants were brought together, and they immediately proceeded to test their pugilistic accomplishments. Their keepers interfered and succeeded in parting them, and Hannibal quieted down, but Columbus was not to be so easily satisfied. He stood glaring around for a few minutes, and then struck his keeper's horse a fearful blow with his trunk, and followed it up by thrusting his immense tusks (over six feet long) through the animal's body. The keeper, WM. CRUM, fell with his horse, and the elephant next attacked him, picking him up with his trunk and dashing him against the ground with such force as to break half the bones in his body and cause instant death. Columbus then marched along the line until he reached the lama cage, which he upset and demolished, killing the lama. His next movement was to make a dive for JOHN ROBINSON and ARTHUR CRIPPEN, both of this city, who were connected with the service, but these gentlemen being on horseback, succeeded, although with great trouble and danger, in escaping. Columbus now passed the caravan at a run, and soon met a drayman driving two mules, both of which fell victims to his rage, as did also the driver, who attempted to escape by running, but was overtaken. Passing through Algiers, the elephant soon came across a negro man sitting on a fence, and tore down the fence to get at him, and then tore him piecemeal. The negro was a slave, and Columbus' owners were required to pay $1,800 for killing him. Further on, about nine miles from his starting point, the elephant met a Frenchman and a party of negroes, whom he attempted to demoralize also, but here he met his match, and after a combat of nearly an hour he gave up and was chained, having first received three bullets from a rifle, just below the right eye. The wounds occasioned no inconvenience, however, beyond producing running sores, which lasted till Columbus' death, which was caused by his falling through a bridge at North Adams, Mass., in 1864, and breaking his neck. In his rampage the elephant killed nearly a dozen horses, mules, cows and calves, for which his owners were compelled to pay about $20,000. The circus and menagerie company were composed of one hundred and eight men, of whom but three are known to be living at present, they being JOHN ROBINSON, circusman, and ARTHUR P. CRIPPEN, watchman at the I. & C. depot in this city, and LOUIS PIPMAN, dry goods merchant at Laurel, Ind., all three of whom witnessed the disaster, and were compelled to observe extreme caution to preserve their own lives. Mr. CRIPPEN subsequently had both arms broken by Columbus while assisting in shipping him in Philadelphia.

### Child Abducted—A Long and Unsuccessful Pursuit.

*From the Milwaukee Wisconsin, Dec. 30.*

The most singular case of child abduction that ever came to our hearing was related to us last evening by the afflicted and half-crazed mother, who has been in our city for the last four days. The scene of the occurrence is dated in Washington City. The little girl, it appears, had been left in the charge of an itinerant doctor and wife, who were stopping at a public boarding house, while the parents made a visit to Boston. On their return, after a week's absence, they found that the doctor and wife had absconded from the boarding house, three days previously, taking away the little girl, and all the effects left in their charge. They were noticed by a policeman at the depot, buying tickets for out West. Since then, for five weeks, no trace of them has been found.

The little girl is four and a half years old, and is represented as a prodigy of beauty and loveliness. She has a most affectionate disposition, and is a pet with everybody. She has light hair and large hazel eyes, with a most animated and spiritual expression. She has fine singing talents, and sings many songs, such as "Captain Jinks," &c., and "Kiss me, Mother, kiss your darling," with brilliant effect. She had a plaid cape cloak, black velvet hat, bound with plaid velvet, a plaid, red and black dress, and another of plain red. Her name is IDA FLORA BURNHAM. Her father's name is NEWALL and her mother's ABBY N. BURNHAM. The absconding doctor's name is C. S. MANCHESTER. He had been in Washington about a month, but had generally floated about New England. He is of medium size, dark complexion, dark, grayish, curly hair, dark penetrating eyes, dark full whiskers, straight nose, and not a very full face. He has a free tongue and a "taking" manner. He wore a dark overcoat, bluish coat and a jockey hat.

Mrs. MANCHESTER is described as a wild, nervous, volcanic little body, with dark short hair, dark eyes, dark complexion, and full round face. She wears bloomer dress, with straight pants. She has no children of her own, and took to the little girl with extravagant fondness. She seemed at times possessed of fanatical vagueness, and expressed the idea that children were in some manner common property, and that no one had exclusive rights in them. She occasionally overflowed with humane impulses, and then again would break out in most repulsive speech and manner. She appeared to be the man of the concern.

The distracted parents of the girl spent two weeks in Philadelphia, consulting mediums and trying to get trace of the parties by telegraph and private sources, without publicity. They spent a week in Chicago in the same fruitless search, after giving brief notices in two of the newspapers. From there they were directed to consult a famous medium in Milwaukee, and arrived here Saturday last. The old "Mohawk Chieftain" and other spirits were early applied to, but so far their battery forces seem at fault or insufficient. The old Mohawk described the parties clearly, and then disclosed the spirit presence of a tall, stooping, hollow-chested, crippled old crone, who seemed to have power to cut off all revelations of the earthly whereabouts of the child. The old woman reported that it had been taken away from its too doating mother; that the child would be developed physically thereby, and in due time be returned to her parents. This sort of spiritual hocus pocus disclosure gives little satisfaction to the mother, a little nervous, volatile and excitable woman, who is already overborne with anxiety and grief. She declares she will visit every quarter of the earth and heavens before she will give over search for her lost darling. The father bears himself with comparative coolness and philosophy, and is instituting extended inquiries through private channels. They have been freely and kindly entertained by spiritualist friends while in Milwaukee. They are now exhausted of means, and dependent on railroad and personal charities. The latest intimations of their child from the spirit intelligences seem to point to St. Louis, and thither the afflicted parents set forth to-day.

### The Lengthening Days and the Strengthening Cold—How they Explain it in Connecticut.

*From the Hartford Post, Jan. 1.*

"As the days begin to lengthen the cold begins to strengthen," says the old maxim, which has failed to come true thus far this season. The days began to increase in length on the 23d ult., and the gain up to the end of the year was four minutes. It is true this is hardly sufficient to make much difference either way, and January may be necessary to verify the old adage. Still, as the college professor used to say, when his retorts gave out or his apparatus refused to work, "the experiment fails, but the principle remains." There is a reason in "the eternal fitness of things" why the cold should begin to strengthen as the days begin to lengthen, and as a general thing, we may expect such to be the case. The earth is a big body, and, therefore, slow to get heated and slow to cool, and it usually happens that the heat absorbed from the sun during the Summer in this latitude does not wholly pass off till after Christmas or New Year. By that time the latent warmth having disappeared, and the northern regions at least being covered with snow, chilling every breeze from that quarter, Winter is apt to set in in earnest. The momentum, so to speak, of the cold is then such that the heating influence of the sun is actually much less than might be supposed. Our own bodies, however, show an analogous working, since we require less clothing in the Autumn than we do at the same temperature in the Spring, because in the one case we have an unused up stock of heat, and in the other of cold. For the present season, certainly, the heat accumulation has hung on remarkably well. The weather during the last week has been as mild, and very much like that of the middle of April. It has been a trying time to regulate furnaces, so as to keep them going, without opening the windows. But it has been an excellent time for those who are not troubled with furnaces, but rather with getting coal enough to burn any way. If the mild season should still be prolonged, it would be just as well. It generally happens, though, that when we make public mention of any particular state of the weather, it suddenly changes.

## FOREIGN MARKETS.

PARIS, Jan. 1—Evening.—The Bourse closed firm; Rentes 73f. 5c.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—Tallow quiet and steady. Linseed Cakes, £10 7s.@£10 8s.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 1.—PROVISIONS—Beef, 102s. Lard dull. Cheese, 68s. 6d. Pork quiet.

HAVANA, Jan 2.—At the close of the market yesterday there was an absence of business in SUGAR for want of stock, and the quotations were nominal. Exports during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 8,600 boxes and 1,600 hhds. to foreign countries, and 4,200 boxes to the United States. Stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 66,000 boxes and 6,090 hhds. A difficulty between merchants and planters interferes with sales. Seven vessels have been chartered to load. FLOUR steady. TALLOW firm. BACON steady. HONEY firm. Yellow WAX buoyant. White WAX dull. PETROLEUM advancing; quoted at 4½@5¼ reals. POTATOES active at $4 50@$5 50. COOPERAGE active. FREIGHTS quiet.

### Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hammonia | Jan. 4 | New-York | Hamburg. |
| Manhattan | Jan. 5 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Nemesis | Jan. 5 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| America | Jan. 6 | New-York | Bremen. |
| Tarifa | Jan. 6 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Caledonia | Jan. 8 | New-York | Glasgow. |
| St. Laurent | Jan. 8 | New-York | Havre. |
| City of Baltimore | Jan. 8 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| FOR ASPINWALL AND HAVANA. | | | |
| Arizona | Jan. 5 | New-York | Aspinwall. |
| Morro Castle | Jan. 6 | New-York | Havana. |

### Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton, Cherbourg and Hamburg by the Hammonia, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters at the pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

### Closing of Domestic Mails.

| | |
|---|---|
| North, Poughkeepsie Way | 5 A. M.; 2 P. M. |
| North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central | 5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M. |
| North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners | 5 A. M. |
| East, *via* New-Haven | 5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M. |
| East, *via* Newport | 4 P. M. |
| East, New-Haven Way | 5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M. |
| East, Fall River, rail | 6 P. M. |
| South, Through | 7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M. |
| Philadelphia Way | 5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M. |
| West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver | 7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M. |
| West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c | 5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M. |

### NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 25 | Sun sets...... 4 45 | Moon sets.. 6 10

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 58 | Gov. Island. 9 47 | Hell Gate..11 09

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Jan. 2.

### Arrived.

Steamship Dorian, (Br.,) Small, Civita Vecchia Dec. 1, Naples 4th, Messina 6th, Palermo 8th and Gibraltar 16th, with fruit, &c., to Henderson Bros. Dec. 31, lat. 38 40, lon. 68, exchanged signals with brig Eleonore, (Dutch,) bound W.

Steamship Herman Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah Dec. 30, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Ariadne, Eldridge, New-Orleans Dec. 25, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steamship South Carolina, Ingram, Wilmington, Del., in ballast to W. P. Clyde.

Bark Wm. Van Name, Craig, Marseilles 43 ds., with mdse. to James Henry. Passed Gibraltar Nov. 22; had fine weather thence to Bermuda; Dec. 23, on the southern edge of the Gulf Stream, had a heavy S. E. gale, lasting 4 hours; lost and split sails; 2d inst., when at anchor on Southwest Spit, parted anchor chain, and lost anchor.

Bark Konig Sverre, (Norw.,) Marcusen, Cardiff 42 ds., with railroad iron to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann. Had fine weather.

Brig E. C. Redman, (of Bangor,) Buenos Ayres Nov. 12, via Montevideo 16th, with hides to James H. Winchester. Had heavy N. and N. E. winds in the South Atlantic. Sld. in co. with the bark J. F. Pearson, for Boston.

Brig Anna, (of Bermuda,) Morrow, Milk River, Jam., 14 ds., with 183 tons logwood to A. H. Solomon & Co.—vessel to C. S. Periot & Co.

Brig R. S. Hassell, (of Belfast, Me.,) Clifford, Matanzas 10 ds., with molasses to order—vessel to master. Had very heavy weather to lat. 38; since light winds.

Schr. H. T. Hedges, (of Sag Harbor,) Franklin, Guantanamo 10 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to master. Had fine weather; was only 5 ds. to Hatteras; brig Montrose sld. 24 hours previously for New-York.

Schr. Jefferson Borden, (of Fall River,) Hall, New-Orleans 12 ds., with cotton seed to B. F. Small & Co. Had rough weather first part of passage; lost mainsail and damaged some of the other light sails.

Schr. Light of the East, (of Tremont, Me.,) Heath, Demerara 38 ds., with molasses to E. T. Smith & Co.—vessel to F. W. Whitney. Had heavy weather to Hatteras; since light winds.

Schr. Lizzie D. Small, Nickerson, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Texas, Champlin, Norwich, for Rondout.

Schr. Harriet, Crowley, Providence.

Schr. B. B. Pitt, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. Mary Tice, Tice, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Escort, Small, Bridgeport.

Schr. Pennsylvania, Roberts, New-Haven.

Schr. T. C. Lyman, Hill, Portland.

Schr. Circle, Hulse, Connecticut River.

Schr. E. E. Potter, Ellis, Greenpoint.

Schr. Little Charley, Reed, Greenpoint.

Schr. Mary Jane Farr, Cornell, Baltimore 5 ds.

WIND—At sunset, fresh, N. W., cloudy.

### By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 2.—Sld. steamer Prometheus, for Philadelphia.

BOSTON, Jan. 2—Arr. ships Cutwater, from Gottenburg; Lawrence Brown, Rotterdam; bark Paramount, Liverpool; brigs Acorn, Rio Grande; Surprise, [illegible] Cape Haytien; [illegible] St. Domingo City; [illegible], Havana; [illegible] Bahamas; [illegible]

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 2.—Passed in for Baltimore, ship G. M. Adams, from Callao; steamship Leipsic, from Bremen; [illegible] Victoria and [illegible] from the West Indies.

HOLMES' HOLE, Jan. 2, A. M.—Arr. steamers Rattlesnake, Collins, Portland for New-York; schr. Impulse, [illegible], New-York for St. John, N. B.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 2.—Arr. steamers San Salvador, from New-York; Wyoming, Philadelphia; schr. Leonessa, Lessen, Darien.

The weather is very cold but clear.

### Miscellaneous.

The schr. Horace, Frances, Bridgeport, for New-York, mistayed and ran ashore on the east side of Blackwell's Island this morning, (3d,) at 10 o'clock, where she now lies.

### Spoken, &c.

Czarina—bark, from Callao for Baltimore, Nov. 22, lat. 29 10 S., lon. 31 25 W.

David Stewart—ship, bound N., Dec. 8, lat. 11 20 S., lon. 37 10 W.

Delmont—schr., (of Portland,) bound S., was passed Dec. 27, lat. 31 25, lon. 75 19.

Little Fury—brig, from Pernambuco for New-York, Dec. 30, lat. 32 35, lon. 73 25.

Surcouf—bark, strg. S., was signalized Dec. 9, lat. 7 20 S., lon. 34 30 W.

Surprise—brig, from San Domingo for Boston, Dec. 29, 100 miles S. E. of Cape May.

### Foreign Ports.

At Buenos Ayres, Nov. 12, brig Helen O. Phinney, Boyd, for New-York next day; barks Archer, Tibbetts, for do. in 2 ds.; J. B. Bradley, Bradley, for do. in 10 ds.; brigs Clara M. Goodrich, Look, for Boston in 3 ds.; Nimwaukie, Wiswell, for New-York in 6 ds.; Agenora, White, for do. in 3 ds.; also, barks Augustine Kobbe, Carver; Honduras, (of Kingston,) Huxford; Flor del Mar, (of St. Andrew's,) Wiswell; brigs [illegible] A. Lane, Carver; Walter Smith, Smith; Atlas, Mitchell, all ldg. for New-York.

FIRST MORTGAGE
CONVERTIBLE
SINKING FUND
SEVEN PER CENT.
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and
Pekin Railroad Company
OF ILLINOIS,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER 1.

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

THESE BONDS CAN BE REGISTERED.

CAPITAL STOCK..................$3,000,000.
TOTAL ISSUE OF BONDS.........$2,000,000.

Length of road, 117 5-100 miles. The Bonds are limited to less than $18,000 per mile, and are secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE ENTIRE PROPERTY OF THE COMPANY, which cost about $40,000 per mile.

The road runs through the richest and most populous agricultural district in Illinois. The LOCAL business alone is much more than sufficient to sustain it. This, with the through business, which it is expected will be limited only by the capacity of the road, must make it as profitable as any in the State.

No road has ever been built having more numerous and valuable connections East and West.

ONE HUNDRED MILES ARE NOW IN FULL OPERATION, AND EQUIPPED WITH NEW FIRST-CLASS ROLLING STOCK. The balance, less than twenty miles, is nearly finished, and trains will run over the entire line during the present month.

This road has been consolidated with the Indianapolis, Crawfordsville and Danville Road, making over two hundred miles under one management, and furnishing still further security to the bondholders; these Bonds having been assumed by the consolidated Company, called the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad. It connects on the east with direct lines to Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and with Peoria, Burlington and Omaha on the west—the only East and West line connecting the cities of Indianapolis, Danville, Urbana, Bloomington, Pekin and Peoria.

The high premium the stock of many of the railways in Illinois command with no better prospects than this road, justifies the belief that its stock will also soon be at a premium, thus making the CONVERTIBLE CLAUSE a valuable option. To make the bonds still more secure a sinking fund has been provided.

The belief that the Government will fund the Five-twenties into a four and a half per cent. loan makes it desirable for investors to look for some safe securities that pay a good interest, about which there is no question, for which they can exchange their Five-twenties—capitalizing the premium, and getting a higher rate of interest for a long term of years. Nothing can be more desirable than first mortgage Bonds on any first-class completed railway.

The coal freights alone are estimated sufficient to pay the interest on the Bonds, the best mines in the State being located on the line at Danville.

Having carefully examined the road from time to time and its connections, we being also familiar with the wealth and resources of the country along the line, as well as with the rapid progress of the Company from the start, its financial standing and efficient management, we recommend the Bonds as a choice investment, the security of which has been placed beyond any contingency, as the Company have been provided with the necessary funds to complete the road.

About four-fifths of the loan has been taken by actual investors.

We continue to offer a portion of the balance at 95 and accrued interest in currency.

All marketable securities received in exchange at the best market rates. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge. Further particulars furnished on application, by the undersigned, financial agents of the Company,

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

FIRST PREMIUM
TO
ROOT'S
SAFETY BOILER.

DECISION ON STEAM BOILERS, AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR, 1869.

The Judges of Steam Boilers, the only competent authority to award premiums, in three successive reports awarded the first and highest premium to Root's Wrought Iron Sectional Safety Boiler, and the second to Harrison's Boiler. They gave the Harrison Boiler the third premium in their first report, but on account of the boiler to which they had awarded the second not having been entered for competition, they afterwards gave Harrison the second premium. In defiance of the above action of their Judges and of their legal duty, according to [illegible] of their by-laws, to obey the decision of their Judges, and contrary to their uniform custom, the Board of Managers of the Institute gave Harrison the first premium and Root the second.

STATEMENT OF THE JUDGES.

The undersigned were requested by the Managers of the American Institute to act as the Judges of Steam Boilers at the late Fair, were duly appointed as such Judges, did so act, and examined the competing Boilers. Shortly previous to the close of the Fair we made a report awarding to the Root Safety Boiler the first and highest premium, [illegible] and to Harrison's Cast Iron Boiler the third premium. Our report was returned to us twice by the Managers, and [illegible] to the fact that the boiler to which we had awarded the second premium had not been entered for competition, we made a report awarding the second premium to Harrison's Boiler, but unanimously reaffirmed our award of the first premium to the Root Safety Boiler.

(Signed) NELSON E. BARBOUR,
JOHN K. FISHER,
E. T. REANEY.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1869.

Original of above certified copies of reports, &c., to be seen at our office. [illegible] address

ROOT STEAM ENGINE COMPANY,
Nos. 95 and 97 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FINE DOUBLE GUN, LAMINATED steel barrels, made by Chas. Parker; cost $120, will be sold for $65; just received from the factory; never used. [illegible] No. 104 East 17th-st. any evening at 6 o'clock.

USE HYATT'S SWISS LINIMENT for ache or pain [illegible] it. Fifty cents.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.